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IAEA Inspectors in Pyongyang Despite 'Threats'

AU1106133294 Paris AFP in English 1141 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Vienna, June 11 (AFP)—Two new inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) reported Saturday that they were in Pyongyang despite North Korean threats to expel them, IAEA spokesman David Kyd said.

"Everything is normal and there is no indication that they will [be] obliged to leave North Korea," they told the IAEA's Vienna headquarters by telephone, Kyd said.

Yun Ho Jin, spokesman for Pyongyang's Vienna embassy, said Friday North Korea would take "adequate retaliatory measures" following an earlier IAEA vote to suspend technical aid to North Korea in an escalating row over North Korea's refusal to allow adequate inspection of its nuclear facilities.

Earlier it was reported that an IAEA inspector had been expelled from North Korea and arrived in Beijing.

The inspector, Vladimir Rukhlo, was in fact returning to Vienna after completing a tour of duty and had been replaced. The other team member, Jamaluddin Omar, returned to Vienna Tuesday following a death in the family.

Yun said that North Korea's retaliatary measures could include the expulsion of IAEA inspectors from North Korea, a ban on all verification procedures and a possible withdrawal of North Korea from the IAEA and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

However, no official message had reached the IAEA headquarters midday Saturday and the atomic agency did not expect any official reaction from North Korea before early next week, Kyd said.

Any retaliation by Pyongyang could harden the position of the UN Security Council which is expected to vote in the next few days on whether or not to invoke sanctions against North Korea.

The IAEA's two new inspectors arrived in North Korea at the start of last week to replace their colleagues who had been there since mid-May, observing the downloading of the 5-megawatt Yongbyon experimental nuclear reactor but without being allowed to take samples.

Fewer than 10 of some 8,000 used nuclear fuel rods remained to be downloaded Friday, the outgoing inspector reported, Kyd said.

The IAEA and Washington believe that Pyongyang has restricted the inspection of the reactor in order to conceal the diversion of nuclear material to an atomic weapons programme.

IAEA director general Hans Blix last week told the UN Security Council that with 68 percent of the rods downloaded, the agency was unable to verify whether or not nuclear material had been diverted.

APEC Urged To Accelerate Economic Integration

BK0706102694 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Jun 94 p B3

[Text] Former Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun urged leaders in the Asia Pacific region to accelerate the process of regional economic integration under the framework of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (Apec) forum to achieve broader regionwide liberalization and to provide political leadership towards free trade at the global level.

Speaking at a conference on "Pacific Trade and Investment: Options for the 90's," Anan, who initiated the Asean Free Trade Area (Afta), said he inclined to disagree with more cautious views of the future role of Apec. "I would urge our leaders to be bolder in hastening the process of regional economic integration," he said.

Anan, the Afta architect, spoke from Canada where he was receiving the honourary degree from Queen's University. He said, "Vision is not really the issue here anymore, since market forces and past successes have already shown the way."

Thailand and Canada are both members of Apec, the grouping of 17 Asia Pacific nations whose leaders are scheduled to have the second meeting in Indonesia later this year to determine the future course of the group.

Anan viewed that the past patterns of vertically-integrated production relations seem now to be giving way to more equal business partnerships, characterized by horizontal interdependence. In other words, economic convergence between developed countries and the NIFs [newly industrializing economies] and emerging NIEs will mean that the latter two groups represent distinct sets of investment and market opportunities fed by the economies of China and Indochina.

Anan also predicted that while the world's economies will become more integrated, the financial services sector will continue to be an area of expanding opportunities in the Apec region. He said, "I also observe that the rapidly expanding investment needs, in both the private and public sectors of developing Apec economies, will generate enormous opportunities for trade and technology transfer in financing services. By their nature, financial services will be those that are most characteristically global."

"I foresee that the financial services sector, which has already grown significantly in recent years, will continue to be an area of expanding opportunity in the Apec region. Capital mobility, especially in the Asia Pacific, is linking regional financial markets in an unprecedented manner," he said.

OECD Seeking New Role in Post-Cold War Era

OW0906131394 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 G'IT 9 Jun 94

[By Keiji Urakami]

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 KYODO—The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has embarked on redefining its role in response to changing situations in the world following the end of the Cold War.

During the just-ended annual ministerial meeting in Paris, the world's 25 major industrial countries clarified their resolve to transform an entity that serves merely as a think tank for the rich nations' club into more of a bridge with newly emerging economies.

"An open, creative and dynamic OECD can help enlarge the community of free and prosperous nations throughout the world," U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher said during the two-day session which ended Wednesday [8 June].

"The opportunity is there," Christopher said in a speech that won instant applause from foreign and trade ministers from the 25 countries.

This year's ministerial meeting, the 33rd of its kind since 1973, took up "the role of the Paris-based OECD in an evolving world" as one of the three key topics.

Christopher's sense of urgency in charting a new course for the OECD was echoed in a joint communique issued at the end of the Paris gathering, which proposed reinforcing links with nonmember countries, especially Asian and former communist bloc countries, for their eventual integration into the global economic system.

The OECD said in the communique that the group should "build up contact, dialogue and cooperation" with nonmembers which it says are "gaining relevance in the world economy and are basing their development on market principles, pluralist democracy and respect for human rights, as the OECD countries have long done."

The communique underscored the need for the OECD to extend its links, especially to newly emerging economies like China and South Korea and former communist bloc nations struggling to shift to a market-oriented economy, such as Poland and Hungary.

The OECD supported South Korea's bid to join the body in 1996, noting the country is taking part in a number of activities "on the same footing as member countries."

The OECD also said it will deepen policy dialogue with China, which was described in the communique as "a leading player in the world economy."

After the close of the ministerial meeting, the OECD signed a cooperation pact with Russia, aimed at smoothing its shift to a market economy through an increased flow of assistance from the OECD.

Russia's integration with the West could be "the best investment we can make in our security and in the security of all the peoples of Europe," Christopher said.

The communique's emphasis on deepening ties with nonmembers came after the OECD club opened its door to Mexico as the 25th member a few weeks ago for the first time in more than two decades.

The OECD, created in 1961 as a replacement for the organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), has served as a catalyst for reconstruction of war-devastated Europe under the Marshall Plan concept.

"With European countries as core members, the OECD has often been described as a rich man's club," Akira Hirata, a researcher at the OECD Development Center, said.

Hirata said the function of the OECD has thus been limited to policy coordination only among advanced nations, leaving the task of promoting dialogue with nonmembers to suborgans like the Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

"But such a cozy state of relations within the club has changed in recent years," he said, citing the demise of the Soviet Union and the collapse of the communist bloc.

"Ties with nonmember countries have gradually played a bigger role," Hirata said, ascribing the trend to Asian countries' explosive economic growth to "levels that cannot be negligible under the global economic management."

The OECD may justify increased links with nonmembers by saying it could economically benefit from ties with countries having huge growth potential, Hirata said.

Asia, for example, was termed "the growth center in the world economy" by the 1994 Japanese white paper on economic cooperation.

"There is also an argument that leaving developing countries unattended would only help boost a flow of illegal immigrants to advanced countries, eventually heightening social and political instability there," Hirata said.

Some OECD ministers like Irish Foreign Minister Dick Spring cautioned against the OECD's adopting too quick an approach to developing countries like China, however.

Spring cited China's poor human rights record as an example.

Leon Brittan, the trade chief of the European Union (EU), said, "we must not so widen our membership that our work becomes shallow."

Mexico's admission met criticism from some OECD countries which claimed Mexican industries are not advanced enough to be eligible for the OECD club.

Japan

'Differences' Remain in Auto Trade Talks

OW1106091494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0902 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO—The United States has demanded in the resumed "framework" trade talks that Japanese automakers adopt specific purchase plans for U.S.-made parts, government sources said Saturday.

The demand for the purchase plans as part of "objective criteria" for improving foreign access to the Japanese market was made in subcabinet-level framework talks on auto trade held Friday and Saturday in Tokyo, the sources said.

U.S. officials also demanded as part of the criteria that Japanese-owned auto assembly plants in the U.S. increase the local content ratio in their production, the sources said.

The Japanese side did not directly respond to the U.S. demands and asked that further discussions be held at the working-level talks starting Monday, they said.

Japan told the U.S. at the beginning of the resumed talks that it would not accept any numerical targets as objective criteria for improving market access in Japan.

At the talks, both Japan and the U.S. presented their own versions of a draft agreement on auto trade, the sources said.

U.S. officials also asked that a bilateral agreement incorporate plans for purchases of U.S.-made auto parts that five Japanese automakers recently announced, the sources said.

An official of Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry told reporters that serious differences remain on key issues of auto trade in the talks.

Reports on Issues Related to DPRK Continue

'Strong Possibility' of Resolution

OW1106054994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Prefecture, June 11 KYODO—Japan's chief government spokesman said Saturday there is a strong possibility of the UN Security Council adopting a resolution in a week or 10 days against North Korea over the nuclear standoff.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroshi Kumagai made the comment in a speech in Hamamatsu.

The Security Council is expected to begin debating next week a resolution the United States plans to submit calling for sanctions against North Korea because of its rejection of unhindered access to nuclear facilities suspected of being used for nuclear arms development.

Kakizawa on Talks Prerequisite

OW1106020394 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 10 Jun 94

[Announcer-read report; from "NHK News 7" program]

[Text] Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa has said that as a prerequisite to North Korea resuming negotiations with the United States, North Korea should first guarantee it will accept international nuclear inspections. Kakizawa spoke at the upper house Budget Committee session on 10 June in reference to North Korea's position that, if U.S.-North Korea talks on the issue of suspected nuclear development programs are resumed, it is willing to accept inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Questioning Kakizawa during the session, Keiji Kajiwara of the Social Democratic Party of Japan noted North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam has said his country is willing to accept nuclear inspections if U.S-North Korean negotiations resume. And, Kajiwara asked how the Japanese Government views this.

Kakizawa said there exist differences of view between the United States and North Korea over the questions of resuming U.S.-DRPK talks and the timing of IAEA inspections. He said the matter should be settled in a way to guarantee nuclear inspections by the IAEA.

Kakizawa thus said that as far as Japan is concerned, nuclear inspections must come first before North Korea and the United States resume their talks.

Tokyo To Bank on PRC's Persuasion

OW1106095494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0946 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Hamamatsu, June 11 KYODO—Japan will continue efforts via China to persuade North Korea to change its stance on the suspected nuclear weapons development program, the chief government spokesman said Saturday [11 June].

Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroshi Kumagai, in a lecture in this central Japanese city, said there is "a strong possibility" that the United Nations Security Council will adopt a resolution against North Korea in a week or 10 days unless Pyongyang reconsiders its stance on the issue.

Kumagai said Japan's basic policy will remain unchanged over the issue, as the government of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata has resolved.

He noted the absence of China's objection to a sanctions resolution adopted Friday by the International Atomic Energy Agency against North Korea. China abstained instead of voting against it.

Kumagai also said the nuclear issue poses to Japan a policy choice of whether to continue or abandon 50 years of alliance with the United States since the end of World War II.

Hata Cautious About Sanctions

OW1306055894 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Announcer-read report over video; from the "NHK News" program]

[Text] Commenting on possible sanctions against the DPRK (North Korea) because of its suspected development of nuclear arms, Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata said at a meeting of the House of Councillors' Budget Committee this morning that it would be difficult under the constitution for Japan to take part even in nonmilitary measures, if they formed an integral part of military action.

[Begin Hata recording] In terms of rear support, we will be able to offer medical services or other forms of assistance after hostilities have ended—such as, for instance, the minesweeping operations we did after the Gulf War. However, operations which are an integral part of military action or the use of force will be very difficult. [end recording]

Prime Minister Hata's remarks indicated that under the constitution, it would be difficult for Japan to participate even in nonmilitary operations which are an integral part of military action.

Commenting further on intragovernmental deliberations on responding to a United Nations decision to impose sanctions, Hata said that while Japan was still persuading DPRK to seek a solution through dialogue, it might give the wrong message to North Korea to make public the detailed substance of such deliberations.

IAEA Action 'Unlikely' To Affect DPRK

OW1106004694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO—North Korea is unlikely to change its hard-line stance with the resolution adopted by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to suspend technical aid for its refusal to accept full nuclear inspections, Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MOFA] sources said Saturday.

The IAEA action could affect the UN Security Council, however, on its deliberations on possible economic sanctions on North Korea, the sources said.

In an overwhelming vote of 28-1, the Vienna-based IAEA adopted the resolution, setting in motion the first punitive step by the UN nuclear watchdog agency against North Korea.

The Japanese Government welcomed the IAEA action as the international community's expression of concern against the North.

But Pyongyang could "not care less" about the suspension of the IAEA's technical aid, which amounted to 270,000 dollars in 1993, the Foreign Ministry source said.

The government expects the action will have some influence on potential UN sanctions against North Korea, and Japan is determined to persuade China not to exercise a veto if the measure is put to a vote at the Security Council, the sources said.

China, a key ally of North Korea, has a veto power on a resolution as one of the five permanent security council members.

Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata said Friday night he thinks the row over North Korea's suspected nuclear development program has become increasingly tense, saying, "we cannot put off (taking actions) forever."

Hata told reporters, however, that the IAEA measures are not "a punishment" and that Japan still hopes the issues will be resolved through dialogue among concerned nations.

Kakizawa Leaves for ROK, PRC

OW1106013394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0101 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO—Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa left Saturday for South Korea and China to hold talks with his counterparts on ways to deal with a deepening crisis over North Korea's alleged nuclear weapons program.

Kakizawa is expected to use his talks Saturday with South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu and South Korean President Kim Yong- sam to reconfirm a determination among Japan, South Korea and the United States to get tough on Pyongyang and prepare punitive action against its secretive nuclear program.

South Korea may brief Kakizawa on Kim's visit to Russia and Uzbekistan and Han's visit to New York and Beijing, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials predicted.

In Beijing on Sunday, Kakizawa will ask Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen for China's support for a resolution by the UN Security Council against Pyongyang, Foreign Ministry officials said.

China has repeatedly expressed hope that the North Korean nuclear crisis could be resolved through negotiations.

Japanese, South Korean and U.S. officials are counting on the powerful UN panel to move on the resolution as early as next week.

Kakizawa and his South Korean and Chinese counterparts will also take up other issues, including the summit of the Group of Seven (G- 7) economic powers in Naples, Italy in July.

Kakizawa, Han Reaffirm Close Contact

OW1306073094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0700 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Japan's and South Korea's foreign ministers reconfirmed Monday that they will maintain close contact in dealing with the North Korean nuclear crisis, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials said.

Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa and his South Korean counterpart Han Sung-chu, who met Saturday in Seoul, had a 10-minute telephone conversation Monday, the officials said.

Kakizawa called Han to brief the South Korean minister on Kakizawa's visit to China on Sunday, they said.

He told Han that he was able to share concern and acknowledgement with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen that the situation concerning North Korea's alleged attempts to develop nuclear weapons is very grave and difficult, the officials said.

Kakizawa and Qian also agreed on the importance of cooperation among South Korea, Japan and China, and permanent and nonpermanent members of the U.N. Security Council, the officials quoted Kakizawa as saying.

Han told Kakizawa he hopes Kakizawa's visit to China would help China play a constructive role in solving the problem, they said.

Foreign Minister Arrives in Beijing

OW1206035094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0303 GMT 12 Jun 94

[Text] Beijing, June 12 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa arrived in Beijing from Seoul Sunday to seek cooperation from China on the North Korean nuclear issue.

Kakizawa is scheduled to hold talks with his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen.

In Seoul, Kakizawa and his South Korean counterpart Han Sung-chu confirmed that planned U.N. Security Council sanctions against North Korea over its refusal to allow full inspection of its nuclear facilities are aimed at encouraging Pyongyang to hold a dialogue for a negotiated solution, Japanese officials said.

Kakizawa Returns Home

OW1206123194 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 12 Jun 94

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., June 12 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa arrived at Narita Airport east of Tokyo on Sunday night after concluding a two-day visit to South Korea and China.

He met his South Korean and Chinese counterparts and discussed how to deal with North Korea's suspected nuclear arms development.

Hata on Nonmilitary Support

OW1306072794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0711 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata said Monday that Japan can engage only in nonmilitary support in UN or other multinational forces operations in the event of an international crisis.

Hata made the remark at a meeting of the House of Councillors Budget Committee in reply to Makoto Taneda, legislator from the Social Democratic Party, the No. 2 opposition party.

"Medical services or minesweeping following the end of fighting, such as those Japan carried out in the Persian Gulf, could be possible," Hata said when asked what kind of support Japan can provide. "But it would be extremely difficult to engage in those united with military actions."

As for the right of collective security in the UN Charter, Takao Ode, director general of the cabinet legislation bureau, said Japan owns the right as a sovereign state, but cannot execute it because of the constitution that renounces war.

"The pacifism and the spirit of international cooperation in the preamble of the constitution agree with the ideas in the UN Charter," Ode said. "Japan will do its duty within the Constitution, and cannot use, or threaten to use, forces banned in Article 9 of the Constitution."

Regarding possible UN sanctions against North Korea over its suspected nuclear development program, Hata declined to say what steps Japan can take in the sanctions because of an anxiety "of sending the wrong message" to North Korea.

Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa told the same session Japan and South Korea have agreed that the sanctions should not be punitive, but should be those urging North Korea to return to a safeguard system of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Hata told reporters earlier in the day that Japan supports the resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue through dialogue.

Meanwhile, a government source said Japan cannot take the initiative and needs to "give priority to the intentions of South Korea."

KCNA on DPRK Withdrawal From IAEA

OW1306144294 Tokyo KYODO in English 1432 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—North Korea said Monday it will immediately withdraw from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the official (North) KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY (KCNA) reported.

The KCNA report, monitored by the Tokyo-based KOREA NEWS SERVICE, quoted a North Korean Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying. [sentence as received]

Iran's Testing of DPRK Missile Denied

OW1306115094 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—The Iranian Embassy in Tokyo on Monday [13 June] denied as "absurd" an allegation that Iran has test-fired Nodong missiles supplied by North Korea and insisted that Tehran's nuclear program is "peaceful."

Iranian Ambassador to Japan Hoseyn Kazempur-Ardabili, in a letter dated Monday and received the same day, took issue with a KYODO NEWS SERVICE story Sunday that had said Japan is reportedly pressuring Iran to stop test-firing the North Korean-made missiles.

The story quoted the latest edition of the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT as saying the Japanese Government is threatening to suspend financial assistance to a 1.2 billion dollar dam project in Iran unless Tehran stops the missile testing.

The envoy said the missile allegation "has been denied time and again at the highest level of my government and Japanese and South Korean officials have been amply and convincingly assured of (its) absurdity."

He said that raising it at the time, with the growing tension on the Korean peninsula and concern about it in Japan, "is another attempt to undermine the friendly relations between Iran and Japan."

Shinseito's Ozawa on Nuclear Issue

OW1206235594

[Editorial Report] Tokyo FNN Television Network in Japanese at 2230 GMT on 11 June carries in its "News 2001" program a live 68-minute interview with Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party) Secretary General Ichiro Ozawa on the DPRK nuclear issue and Japan's political situation by FNN announcers Yuji Kuroiwa and Megumi Sekito, Keio University Professor Yoshiaki, and political commentator Kenichi Takemura at the FNN studio in Tokyo.

At 2309 GMT, Kuroiwa begins the interview by asking Ozawa for his opinion on the present DPRK situation. Ozawa says: "I do not think they are changing their basic position. But when we discuss and review the matter, we must try and use dialogue to bring them to a compromise and a change in their policy. That would be the best, and we will have to do our best towards that. But if we have done all that, and if things still do not go well, we will have to take a firm stand."

He adds: "Maybe the DPRK sees some political significance in owning nuclear arms; anyway, I do not think they are giving up their position yet."

Kuroiwa asks whether Japan, the United States, and the ROK should join together to mete out sanctions against the DPRK if the United Nations fails to agree on sanctions. Ozawa says: "I do not think China will reject or exercise its veto right (on a UN proposal for sanctions). China will gain nothing by doing so, and it is possible that China itself may become isolated (from the international community). I do not think it will do such a foolish thing."

Speaking on alleged differences of opinions on how sanctions against the DPRK should be implemented, Ozawa says: "It is only natural that they be implemented step by step. It is not that Japan, the United States, and the ROK differ on the question of implementing them step by step, but rather, I think there are some differences in opinion on what types of sanctions should be implemented in a step by step manner."

Even before the United Nations formally passes a resolution on sanctions, he notes the possibility of other nations calling on Japan to take action to discontinue commodity trade and money remittances to the DPRK. He explains: "I am afraid about the possibility that Japan, as it is, will not be able to do anything when that happens." He adds: "What I am worried about most is the possibility Japan will lose trust in the international community. I think damages to Japan (if it cannot take the called-for actions) could be such that they will not be repaired even in the next scores of years or next several generations. Hence, I think, action in the preliminary stages will be very important and tough for Japan."

Professor Kobayashi asks Ozawa if he thinks Japan should agree to the U.S. proposal that Japan, the United States, and the ROK join together to punish the DPRK economically if the United Nations is unable to agree on sanctions. Ozawa says: "So far I have said that Japan should act only in accordance with UN resolutions when compulsive actions are concerned. But what is being discussed and called for now are preliminary actions that involve domestic matters, such as halting money remittances and regulating visits. These are not actions that cannot be carried out without a UN resolution. That being the case, Japan is in a very difficult position."

When asked about Japan's crisis management capability under the Shinseito led coalition government, Ozawa states: "Officials of concerned government agencies are studying various fields very hard. However, neither the government nor the Diet openly discuss this issue. The government has no official position on the subject, that is the actual situation in today's Japan. While I think some quarters in the government are continuing informal studies, we are not yet prepared to have an improved system." In regards to this, Ozawa expresses concern over Japan's taboo to fully discuss defense issues, and says: "In particular, the mass media still deal with important topics in very old-fashioned ways. Such a tendency by Japanese society creates a national crisis."

In response to Kurosawa's comment that Japan seemingly has a consensus to deal with the DPRK issue within the Constitution's limitations, Ozawa notes: "Many people have a different definition of constitutional limitations. For instance, the Social Democratic Party of Japan (SDPJ) says, under constitutional limitations, Japan must not take part in any compulsive actions, even indirectly. In their opinion, Japan is not allowed to supply provisions or fuel to U.S. Forces in case of emergency since it aids in compulsive actions or military force. Even if the nation has a consensus on actions within the constitutional limitations, there is no accord on the definition of the limitations."

[Editorial Report] When Kuroiwa asks if Japan, under Oazawa's constitutional concept, can assist U.S. Forces with regard to the DPRK issue, Ozawa answers: "In my own understanding of Article 9 of the Constitution, the Japanese Government must not, at is own judgment, be allowed to dispatch the Self-Defense Forces (SDF) to any international dispute. Article 9 strictly prohibits such behavior. On the other hand, the Constitution's main concept is international pacifism. When the United Nations has a clear policy for certain disputes and member nations agree to jointly conduct law enforcement or peace activities, that does not conflict with the Constitution at all. That is my understanding."

Asked if the government intends to fully cooperate with anti-DPRK sanctions if imposed at the United States' initiative, Ozawa says: "I do not think so. My opinion is that, when compulsive forces are to be used, Japan must take part in the actions only within the framework of the United Nations. However, controlling money remittances from Japan to the DPRK is a matter of Japan's domestic economic policy. Since this has nothing to do with Article 9 of the Constitution, we have to take necessary actions in consultations with the United States and the ROK. When the United Nations clearly decides to impose sanctions against the DPRK and asks member nations to support the sanctions, as a matter of course, Japan will have to assist with its SDF or all other possible means because it is an event in Japan's neighboring region."

In reply to a question asking if Japan should be admitted to the UN Security Council (UNSC) as a permanent member with a limited military role, Ozawa says: "If Japan becomes a permanent UNSC member, it should meet the same qualification as other members. But I do not really think Japan should seek such a position. The UNSC is an organization to deal with international security. I think Japan has neither the determination nor public consensus to obtain the position. It is too much for today's Japan, although Japan has strong economic power." Ozawa adds: "What Japan can do would depend on individual cases, but if Japan becomes a permanent UNSC member, it cannot stay away from what everybody else does. The international community would never accept such a foolisn offer. If Japan says so, it would become a standing joke in the world. If Japan wants to stay away from certain UNSC duties, it had better not become a permanent member."

When asked if the minority Hata administration can survive the difficult political situation, Ozawa says: "While people often say the Hata administration is in trouble because it is a minority government, I am not worried. If we really had a serious problem, the administration would have collapsed already. However, nobody can draw a picture of the post-Hata political scene. The Liberal Democratic Party is not united in backing Mr. (Yohei) Kono as the next prime minister, and neither is the SDPJ. Under such circumstances, we should not be scrupulous about winning back the majority. This is the time for all politicians to overcome party barriers and to seek policy-oriented allies.

In connection with Ozawa's positive stance on the SDPJ rejoining the coalition, Kuroiwa asks if the coalition would have a clearer policy accord when discussions are held on the SDPJ's return, Ozawa says: "If we had a clearer policy accord, it would put the SDPJ in a difficult position. I am positive about clarifying coalition policies if the SDPJ agrees to it."

SDPJ Legislators Leave for Pyongyang

OW1006042594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT 10 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO—A delegation of legislators from the Social Democratic Party (SDP) left Japan on Friday [10 June] to visit north korea via Beijing.

The legislators will arrive in Pyongyang on Saturday. They will hold talks with senior officials of the Korean Workers' Party on North Korea's nuclear issue before returning to Tokyo next Tuesday, SDP officials said.

The SDP is Japan's second largest party after the Liberal Democratic Party, both in the opposition camp.

'No Decision' on Suspending Aid to PRC

OW1306111994 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Japan has made no decision on whether or not it will suspend economic assistance to China after it conducted an underground nuclear test last Friday [10 June], Vice Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito said Monday.

Saito told a press conference the government has not yet made a decision on whether it should immediately change its Official Development Assistance (ODA) policy toward China.

He said Japan has conveyed its concern about the test and explained again the contents of its ODA guidelines hammered out in 1992, which state that recipient countries should promote disarmament.

Japan will continue to urge China to stop conducting nuclear tests, he said.

Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa suggested in Beijing on Sunday that China's nuclear test could influence Tokyo's future loans to China.

Telecommunications Talks With PRC Set for 15 Jun

OW1306104394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0927 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Japan and China will hold talks Wednesday [15 June] on the telecommunications and postal service fields, officials at Japan's Posts and Telecommunications Ministry said Monday.

They said representatives from both countries' posts and telecommunications ministries will discuss schedules for setting up a proposed forum for bilateral cooperation.

The forum is expected to become a stage whereby government and private-sector representatives from both countries can exchange opinions and information.

Representatives will also discuss plans by Japanese firms to help upgrade the information infrastructure in Nanjing and Shanghai through research and development projects, the officials added.

Science Cooperation Treaty Signed With Britain

OW1306090594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0824 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Japan and Britain signed a treaty Monday [13 June] designed to promote cooperation between the two countries in science and technology, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa and William Waldegrave, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and minister for science and public service, signed the treaty at the Foreign Ministry.

The treaty, effective for two years, is aimed at promoting bilateral cooperation in science and technology for peaceful purposes through meetings, and the exchange of information and researchers, the officials said.

Also under the treaty, the countries will set up a joint committee to study the results of the activities and provide the governments with recommendations on implementation of the treaty, they said.

Prior to the signing ceremony, Waldegrave met with Mikio Omi, head of the Science and Technology Agency, and they issued a joint statement expressing expectations that the treaty will boost cooperation between the two nations.

Coalition To 'Bid To Entice' LDP Into New Fold

OW1306144394 Tokyo KYODO in English 1410 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Some leaders of the governing coalition Monday [13 June] stepped up their bid to entice the largest opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) into their camp to create a new stable conservative government.

The top coalition strategist, Ichiro Ozawa, told a news conference, "whether (possible partners) include the LDP or others, we had better discuss (the possibility of forming an alliance) openly, if only we can narrow our policy gaps to reach an agreement." Ozawa said, however, the ruling coalition might not be able to integrate all LDP legislators into its fold, saying, "the LDP has a variety of legislators whose ideas on diplomacy and domestic policies differ completely with each other." "Primarily, I want to reconcile policy differences with the Social Democratic Party (SDP)" to form an alliance, said the secretary general of Shinseito, a key coalition party. The coalition must work out a "more specific agreement" than the April 22 policy platform accord among coalition leaders in order to counteract the increasingly tense nuclear standoff on the Korean peninsula, he said.

In the April 22 common policy agreement, coalition partners used fuzzy language to gloss over sharp gaps on tax system reforms and Japan's response to North Korea's suspected nuclear arms development.

Kansei Nakano, new secretary general of the Democratic Socialist Party, another coalition party, told a separate news conference the coalition wants to entice into its fold "the SDP primarily, but we are not limiting options of our possible partners to the SDP alone."

Komeito Secretary General Yuichi Ichikawa called for quick policy coordination inside the coalition, saying, "even if we tried to appeal to the LDP to come to our camp, we would not be able to do so without working out a (more clear-cut common policy accord.)" The LDP responded to these calls with conflicting voices.

Former Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe said he perceived it as a good idea to bring together conservative forces inside both the LDP and the ruling coalition, saying, "I prefer to push an orthodox approach" under which people of similar political ideas form a political bloc.

LDP President Yohei Kono urged the ruling coalition to "first declare" that they will stop talking with the SDP on a possible merger before seeking to entice the LDP into its fold. He told a news conference in Gifu, Gifu Prefecture, "I cannot believe their proposal deserves our serious response in view of their approach which appears to be (made through) deceptive tactics."

Meanwhile, the coalition's secretaries general agreed that the critical criteria for forming an alliance with any partners should be whether the coalition and such partners can alleviate policy gaps on tax reforms and Japan's response to the North Korean nuclear issue. They also agreed to start discussions next week on working out a more specific policy accord on these two points, including the issue of how sharply the government should raise the rate of the consumption tax from the current 3 percent.

The ruling coalition is under strong parliamentary fire from the SDP and some LDP legislators, including Kono, who urged it to take a softer approach toward North Korea over the nuclear standoff.

Komeito Leader Urges SDPJ To Return to Ruling Fold

OW1106034094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0316 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO—Yuichi Ichikawa, secretary general of the Soka Gakkai-backed Komeito, called on the Social Democratic Party (SDP) [SDPJ—of Social Democratic Party of Japan] Saturday [11 June] to return to the ruling coalition to help stabilize Japanese politics.

In a speech to senior officials of Komeito's prefectural chapters from across the country, Ichikawa rejected calls within the SDP for prime minister Tsutomu Hata's cabinet to voluntarily quit.

But Ichikawa praised the second largest opposition party for exploring the possibility of its returning to the coalition, which it bolted in April over the abrupt formation of "Kaishin (Innovation)" by other coalition partners, including Hata's Shinseito, Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party.

The Komeito official criticized the Liberal Democratic Party for hinting at introducing a no-confidence motion against the Hata administration and cautioned the SDP against going along with the LDP on the matter.

LDP Official Comments on Need To Form Coalition

OW1306090494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0831 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) President Yohei Kono may not be the logical choice for the next prime minister to lead a new coalition government joined by the LDP, a senior LDP member said Monday [13 June].

"President Kono is the LDP's best candidate," said Koichi Kato, an ex-chief cabinet secretary of a now-deposed LDP government, at a news conference.

"But it is impossible for the LDP to form a government by itself and we need to put together a coalition," he said. "We should therefore seriously weigh the possibility of installing someone from non-LDP forces (as the next premier)."

Kato, who heads a policy study group within the LDP dubbed, "Group New Century," is a known archrival of Kono and has been a staunch critic of the current LDP leadership.

Describing the current administration of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata as a weak regime that cannot win trust domestically or internationally, the vocal lawmaker said the LDP should map out a clear-cut strategy for creating a new, stable government and demand Hata's resignation.

To fashion a fresh government with the participation of broader political forces, the LDP, ousted from power last summer for the first time in 38 years, needs to discuss with other major political parties whether they can govern together, Kato said.

But he took a dim view of the LDP's tie-up with Shinseito unless Ichiro Ozawa, the ruling coalition's back room deal maker, gives up the idea of running politics from behind the scenes.

Hosokawa Urges JNP To Lead Political Realignment

OW1106044994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0417 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa urged members of the Japan New Party (JNP) on Saturday to take the lead in an expected further realignment of political forces under the new electoral system.

Hosokawa told a party convention of its representatives nationwide that "the JNP should play a pioneering role in the second stage of political realignment even with a resolution to dissolve the party for the sake of reform."

Hosokawa also demanded that the opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP) [SDPJ—Social Democratic Party of Japan] return to the ruling coalition, saying, "if the SDP decides to join hands with us, we will not spare any effort (to bring that about)."

The national convention is the first since the JNP was established in May 1992.

More than 70 members of both Diet chambers and representatives from local chapters attended the meeting, at which they will set the party's key policies and reappoint Hosokawa as party leader.

Hosokawa told reporters Friday [10 June] night that the parliamentary group "Kaishin," of which the JNP is a member, is likely to evolve into a new party within a few months.

He said Kaishin, whose members include the JNP, Shinseito (Japan Renewal Party) and Democratic Socialist Party (DSP), will seek broad participation, including the SDP, the largest opposition Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) and the new party Sakigake.

He said before Kaishin becomes a political party, it needs a few months until a new electoral map is drawn for 300 single-seat districts under the new electoral system.

A new political reform law for the lower house enacted in January calls for electing 300 legislators from single-seat districts and 200 via proportional representation.

On allegations that he received 100 million yen as illegal donations from the Sagawa Kyubin trucking business group, Hosokawa told the JNP convention that Diet testimony by his former aide Masatoshi Miyama will show his innocence.

Upon demand by opposition parties, Miyama is to testify under oath Wednesday at the House of Representatives budget committee on the money scandal.

Hosokawa's questionable personal finances led his resignation as premier in April in part to take responsibility for a delay in Diet deliberations on the fiscal 1994 state budget.

"Through the testimony by my former secretary Miyama, I think (the opposition) can understand what I have said," Hosokawa said.

Hosokawa has repeatedly denied charges that the money was an illicit donation, saying he took the 100 million yen from Sagawa as a loan in 1982 and had repaid it with interest by 1991.

JNP To Seek Dissolution of Kaishin Group

OW1106112494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0957 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 11 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa was reelected as chief of the Japan New Party (JNP) on Saturday [11 June] and urged the party to be ready to dissolve itself for the sake of political reconfiguration and reform.

Addressing the JNP's national convention, Hosokawa said the party should "play a pioneering role in the second stage of political realignment even with a resolution to dissolve the party for the sake of reform."

Hosokawa also vowed the party's utmost efforts to bring the Social Democratic Party (SDP) back to the ruling coalition as part of efforts to jointly tackle a number of issues of immediate concern.

"If the SDP decides to join hands with us, we will not spare any effort to lay the groundwork for its return to the coalition," said Hosokawa, who resigned the premiership in April to take the blame for his alleged financial improprieties.

The national gathering, the first since the JNP set up shop in May 1992, brought together over 70 members of both houses of the Diet and representatives from local chapters of the party.

At the convention, the JNP approved its action plan for 1994 in which the party promised to seek the dissolution of the parliamentary group Kaishin, of which the JNP is a member, while groping for a strong political power base with other parties.

The SDP, now the second-largest opposition force, walked out of the coalition in April in protest against the formation of Kaishin by other coalition partners without the SDP. The SDP's departure forced Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata to form the first minority government since 1955.

The JNP also approved the new leadership under Hosokawa. Satsuki Eda, former leader of the United Social Democratic Party, a minor political force that disbanded in May, and Yuriko Koike were elected the party's deputies, while Masuo Matsuoka was retained as representative secretary general.

At a news conference held after the party meeting, Hosokawa spoke of the need for coalition parties to take a united front in achieving administrative and economic reforms by setting aside key policy differences.

"We are now in a state of emergency," he said. "We must ride out the stormy weather at sea."

Hosokawa expressed hope the Diet testimony by his former aide Masatoshi Miyama will help dispel allegations that he received 100 million yen in illegal donations from a scandal-tainted trucking firm. Hosokawa says the money was a loan he repaid later.

He also said he will testify before the Diet himself if the legislature decides to summon him as a sworn witness.

Miyama is to testify under oath on the money scandal at the House of Representatives budget committee on Wednesday.

Hosokawa has repeatedly denied charges that the money was an illicit political contribution, saying he accepted the 100 million yen from the Sagawa Kyubin group in 1982 and had repaid it with interest by 1991.

Reportage on Comments Concerning Economic Recovery

Mieno: 'One Step' Toward Recovery

OW1306075694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0632 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Japan's economy has moved "one step" toward recovery, but some concern still remains, such as the yen's rise, Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno said Monday [13 June].

"Assessing the recent economic indicators, there seems to be high chances that the economy has moved one step toward a recovery," Mieno told the Budget Committee of the House of Councillors.

The governor said the "one step" was from his latest assessment that the economy is "showing signs of bottoming out."

Mieno cited brighter signs in personal consumption, inventory adjustments and exports, particularly to Southeast Asian nations, and noted that corporate concern about having a surplus of facilities and equipment has "hit a ceiling."

His comments came after the central bank released Friday its quarterly "Tankan" report on business sentiment that showed improvement in confidence by both major manufacturers and nonmanufacturers for the first time in five years.

Asked about the effects of the 5.5 trillion yen income tax cuts, Mieno said he expects the cuts to "support the economy that is showing slight brightness."

But Mieno said he remains uncertern if the economy has moved "two or three steps forward," noting such prevailing concerns as the yen's rise, sluggish corporate capital investment and competition from other Asian nations.

As for capital investment, however, he said the environment for a recovery is improving, and stressed that declines in interest rates since the central bank cut its official discount rate to an all-time low of 1.75 percent last year are still supporting corporate restructuring efforts.

The central bank intends to continue carefully watching to see whether the recent bright spots spread to the economy as a whole, Mieno said.

Saito Sees 'Signs' of Recovery

OW1306092494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0906 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Recent economic indicators have presented "signs for the economy to recover," Vice Finance Minister Jiro Saito said Monday [13 June].

"Our assessment is not much different from the Bank of Japan," Saito told reporters, agreeing to earlier comments by central bank governor Yasushi Mieno that the economy is poised to take the recovery path.

However, Saito, like Mieno, remained cautious, saying, "We still can't declare with confidence that the economy will head toward a recovery."

Mieno told the Budget Committee of the House of Councillors, "assessing the recent economic indicators, there seems to be a high possibility that the economy has moved one step toward a recovery."

His comments were a step forward from his latest assessment that the economy is "showing signs of bottoming out," after the central bank released its quarterly "Tankan" business sentiment survey for may on Friday showing broad-based improvement for the month for the first time in five years.

Asked about the effects from continuing 5.5 trillion yen worth of income tax cuts, Mieno said he expects to "support the economy that is showing brightness."

But Mieno said he does not know if the economy has moved "two or three steps" forward, noting such prevailing concerns as the yen's rise, corporate capital investment and competition with other Asian nations.

EPA: BOJ Survey Reflects Steady Recovery

OW1006084894 Tokyo KYODO in English 0811 GMT 10 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 10 KYODO—Vice Minister Tsutomu Tanaka of the Economic Planning Agency [EPA] said Friday [10 June] the Bank of Japan's [BOJ] quarterly economic survey released earlier in the day reflected steady progress toward recovery of the domestic economy.

Tanaka told a news conference the survey, known as Tankan, was a "big plus factor" for the domestic economy and the agency hopes the government's stimulus measures will lead to full-fledged recovery.

He cited sluggish capital investment plans by medium and small enterprises as a minus factor which can be traced to growing investment overseas by manufacturers.

Tanaka said the central bank report was one of the factors for judging domestic economic trends and that the agency will take all such factors into account in making its own assessment of the economy.

EPA Head: Economy Looks 'Much Better'

OW1306134094 Tokyo KYODO in English 1300 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 13 KYODO—Japan's long-slumping economy has gotten "much better" but a bottom to the recession cannot be confirmed yet, the government's top economic planner Yoshio Terasawa said Monday [13 June].

"The economy looks much better and I don't think the economy will go much worse than it is now," said Terasawa, director general of the Economic Planning Agency (EPA).

But on whether the 37-month downturn has hit bottom, "I should say that I don't know yet. All the figures I have are six weeks old, seven weeks old," he said, answering questions in English after a speech to foreign correspondents.

Of the uncertainties hanging over the economy, he cited the dollar-yen rate and corporate capital spending, expected to fall for a fourth straight year. "Should there be any signs that equipment investments start increasing, then I really think the economy...will catch up."

Terasawa said his agency is not more cautious on the economy than the Bank of Japan. Yasushi Mieno, the central bank governor, told lawmakers earlier Monday that the economy likely has passed bottom and taken the first step toward recovery.

"Each agency here in Japan, being independent, can have its own opinion," he said. But he added that he met Mieno during the day and, "it seems that his view and mine are very very close, if not almost exactly the same."

Terasawa continued his recent calls for deregulation and reducing the "ridiculously profound disparities" between Japanese and foreign prices.

Prices can be cut, regulations eased and multilayered distributions systems simplified without severe unemployment, asserted Terasawa, who spent more than 20 years as a businessman overseas, much of it as a top executive for Nomura Securities Co.

But he did not explain how, offering only that there were "too many go-betweens" in the Japanese economy and that some people must "take disadvantages" in deregulation.

He rejected a suggestion that the nation's high prices either represent profiteering or are the cost of the traditional lifetime employment system, saying, "it's not that simple."

Terasawa acknowledged that it is "not easy" to overcome bureaucratic opposition to deregulation but said, "we have to do it, no matter how difficult."

He declined to criticize the Ministry of Finance (MOF) when prodded by charges that the ministry's powerful bureaucrats take money out of citizens' pockets by pushing for tax hikes and stifling attempts to cut prices.

"MOF is not our enemy, they're our friends," Terasawa said. "I don't think MOF people are trying to dominate or trying to lead the country" by insisting on fiscal rectitude.

Asked who would push for needed changes, the Japan New Party upper house member chirped, "the Hata cabinet." He skirted the question of how long Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata's government will last, but joked at the start of his speech that he hoped to keep his job long enough to see his Monday comments in print.

Business Leaders Said Uneasy

OW1206032094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0249 GMT 12 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 12 KYODO—Despite increasing signs of a fledgling economic recovery as shown by government and Bank of Japan reports, anxiety still persists among business leaders, in particular those of basic-materials industries.

The lingering concern stems in part from low levels of prices for their products.

But some businesses are not worried by the recession.

"I don't feel any slump in consumption," said an official of a Tokyo discount store near JR Kanda Station.

The area is widely known as the hub of discounters, where foreign-made golf gear sell for 30,000 yen per set against suggested retail prices of around 100,000 yen. Air conditioners are priced at 80,000 yen against the makers' suggested 210,000 yen.

Those who buy goods there, by and large, are amazed by the low prices.

Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata last month proposed that the government should double real national incomes by lowering prices of goods.

The proposal, made at an unofficial meeting of cabinet ministers on May 24, touched off a barrage of criticisms from the business community, however.

This is largely because business leaders fear that such a policy, if implemented, would result in the collapse of prices, thereby squeezing corporate sales and eventually contracting the Japanese economy as a whole.

Said Yoshihiko Miyauchi, president of Orix Corp., Japan's largest leasing firm, "a fall in prices translates into a slowdown in business activity."

The Japanese economy faces a danger of falling into "a deflationary spiral," he warned.

Many other corporate executives agree. The view is gaining ground among businesses that they need to blunt the rippling effects of lower prices.

Japanese consumers are becoming more price-conscious and seeking lower-priced goods, prompted in part by the yen's steep appreciation which make imports less expensive.

By contrast, corporate executives are increasingly concerned over the risk of deflation.

Hajime Sakamoto, a director of Mitsui Petrochemical Industries Ltd., observed that consumer preference for lower-priced goods makes it hard to feel an economic comeback although the economy may have hit bottom in quantitative terms.

Kagehide Kaku, head of the Bank of Japan's Research and Statistics Department, forecast prices will remain at low levels for a while, although an economic recovery usually gives rise to the possibility of inflation.

The market mechanism is now in motion toward a narrowing of price gaps between Japan and abroad, accelerating the downward pace of domestic prices that are already lower than before due to the protracted recession.

Mitsuo Ohashi, managing director of comprehensive chemical maker Showa Denko K. K., said, "it's only natural that the internationalization of the Japanese economy should lead to higher imports."

"But, domestic prices will continue a downward spiral unless the yen's ascent is halted, and a strong economic recovery is not expected," he added.

North Korea

Pyongyang Decides To Withdraw From IAEA

HK1306142894 Hong Kong AFP in English 1405 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, 13 June (AFP)—North Korea has decied to withdraw from the Vienna-based International Atomic Energy Agency, JIJI PRESS reported Monday quoting North Korean sources.

Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

SK1306153694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 13 Jun 94

["DPRK Will Immediately Withdraw From IAEA and Regard UN 'Sanctions' as Declaration of War, DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 13 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry issued the following statement today:

The Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] recently committed an act of gravely encroaching upon the dignity and sovereignty of our Republic by following the United States' policy of stifling the DPRK.

The Board of Governors' meeting of the IAEA on June 10 demanded opening of our military sites on the pretext of the nuclear issue and adopted an extremely unreasonable "resolution" on the "suspension of the agency's assistance" to our country.

This is obviously the agency's "sanctions" against us and, in essence, a prelude to UN "sanctions".

With the adoption of the "resolution" the plot of the United States and some quarters of the agency's Secretariat to isolate and stifle our Republic on the pretext of "a solution to the nuclear issue" has at last entered into a reckless stage of practice.

As is known, we have made every possible well-intentioned effort to prove the transparency of our nuclear activities even in our unique status.

However, as we have accepted more inspections by the agency, pressure on us has increased and things have got all the more complicated, and the security and sovereignty of our Republic now are exposed to threat hourly.

Some quarters of the agency's Secretariat have escalated their moves to stifle our Republic, ignoring all our good intentions and leniency, and finally brought the situation to such an extent where they took "sanctions" this time.

In this the United States and the IAEA Secretariat openly revealed their attempt to encroach upon our sovereignty and stifle us by using the leverage of inspection.

The conclusion at which we have arrived today when some quarters of the agency's Secretariat have chosen an undisguised exercise of strong arm is that pressure on us increases and our peaceful nuclear activities hit a bigger snag while we are bound to the unfair framework of the agency.

Ours is not the sort of people who reconcile themselves to humiliation even with their national sovereignty and dignity violated.

That the Secretariat of the agency tried to impose its total inspection on us by threatening us with "sanctions" is an intolerable insult to our people who regard independence as what keeps them alive.

When pressure and "sanctions" are imposed on us, our will grows stronger and our peaceful nuclear activities become all the more free.

In face of the folly of the IAEA which has taken unreasonable "sanctions" against us and, moreover, is attempting to intrude even into our military sites, the DPRK Foreign Ministry has been authorized to declare as follows:

Firstly, we will immediately withdraw from the IAEA.

We will consider invalid all the unreasonable "resolutions" adopted by the agency with regard to our issue up until now and will not be bound to any rules or resolutions of the agency hereafter.

Without the agency we can develop our independent nuclear power industry and expand international cooperation in the realm of nuclear activities.

Secondly, we declare that the inspections for the continuity of safeguards which we have accepted in our unique status will no longer be allowed.

Any unreasonable inspection can never be allowed till it has been decided whether we return to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty or completely withdraw from it.

Hence, the agency's inspectors now will have nothing to do any further in our country.

Thirdly, we strongly reaffirm our position that UN "sanctions" will be regarded immediately as a declaration of war.

"Sanctions" and dialogue are incompatible. It is our inevitable option to counter expanded "sanctions" by hostile forces with expanded self-defence measures.

This stand of ours will never change until our nuclear issue has been solved fairly through dialogue and negotiation.

We will keenly watch the development of the situation in the days ahead.

Blames 'Unreasonable Sanctions'

SK1306154594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Pyongyang, June 13 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the DPRK Foreign Ministry in a statement today said the DPRK Foreign Ministry has been authorized to declare a countermeasure on the unreasonable "sanctions" taken by the IAEA against the DPRK and, moreover, on its insolent attempt to intrude even into military sites of the DPRK.

The statement says:

Firstly, we will immediately withdraw from the IAEA.

We will consider invalid all the unreasonable "resolutions" adopted by the agency with regard to our issue up until now and will not be bound to any rules or resolutions of the agency hereafter.

Secondly, we declare that the inspections for the continuity of safeguards which we have accepted in our unique status will no longer be allowed.

Any unreasonable inspection can never be allowed till it has been decided whether we return to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty or completely withdraw from it.

Hence, the agency's inspectors now will have nothing to do any further in our country.

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"Sanctions" and dialogue are incompatible.

It is our inevitable option to counter expanded "sanctions" by hostile forces with expanded self-defence measures.

This stand of ours will never change until our nuclear issue has been solved fairly through dialogue and negotiation.

We will keenly watch the development of the situation in the days ahead.

Kim Yong-sam's Support for Sanctions Condemned

SK1306081894 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1225 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Commentary by Chong Pong-kil: "A Bellicose Outburst Aimed at Crushing the Fellow Countrymen"]

[Text] According to a radio report from Seoul, the puppet Kim Yong-sam clique chaired a so-called National Security Council meeting on 8 June. He made bellicose and absurd remarks at the meeting under the pretext of our so-called nuclear issue that strong steps should be taken to resolve the nuclear issue through UN sanctions, and that there is no other alternative but sanctions to resolve the issue. This shows that the South Korean puppets are pursuing what is called multinational sanctions against us with the backing of outside forces. Therefore, their acts are antinational criminal acts that can never be forgiven.

Furthermore, the puppet clique is crying about the inevitability of sanctions against the same fellow countrymen at a time when the UN Security Council has recently issued an extravagant presidential statement against us and the United States and its followers have openly plotted to impose sanctions on us, thus making an issue of our Republic's peaceful use of nuclear energy. We cannot repress our rising indignation regarding this.

As has already been reported, the U.S. warmongers have recently run amok with a commotion of military pressure against us, while openly babbling, under the pretext of our nuclear issue, that a preemptive strike [sonje konggyok] against North Korea remains an option.

The U.S. imperialists have put their troops occupying South Korea on a 24-hour alert against us and, at the same time, have deployed the large aircraft carrier Independence to waters where it can participate within a few days in a operation of a northward invasion. Also, they have continued their warmanics by saying that they will change the location of the Rimpac war exercise to the waters off the East Sea of Korea.

Several days ago, the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces occupying South Korea even conducted a so-called noncombatant evacuation operation in Pusan, which entails preparing select U.S. soldiers and their dependents for a quick departure from South Korea if an emergency situation occurs on the Korean peninsula. Such an act by the U.S. imperialists shows that they, by setting a northward invasion war as their goal, are more viciously sticking to commotions to crush [apsal] us.

At this juncture, the puppet Kim Yong-sam clique is loudly babbling about so-called sanctions, playing into the hands of the U.S. imperialists, their masters. This clearly shows that the South Korean puppets—who are thoroughly colonial servants—as well as the antinational groups—who are madly playing for the sake of the interests of outside forces—are not considering the destiny of the nation.

Actually, the South Korean puppets are running amok with war preparations to provoke a northward invasion war as demanded by their masters, the U.S. imperialists. Also, they are madly carrying out their fascist-oriented suppression—which is their usual way [sangnye] to provoke the northward invasion war—upon the reunification and democratic forces.

They have inspired a war atmosphere by placing the puppet army on around-the-clock alert posture and, also, have attempted to suppress and exterminate the South Korean people's spirit for the anti-U.S., antigovernment, and antipuppet struggle, thus placing the police throughout South Korea under emergency duty orders and kicking up a commotion of check and search. The events now taking place in South Korea can only be seen as the eve of a war. These also vividly prove the South Korean puppets' attempt to push, without fail, our nation into the disaster of a nuclear war.

The Kim Yong-sam groups, who commit criminal acts against the nation, should be sternly punished by the nation. We have urged the Kim Yong-sam group to immediately stop committing the criminal act of making the land of our fatherland become the place of outside forces' nuclear war, thus warning it as much as it can accept [padadulrilmankum kyonggo hamyoso] that the so-called sanctions, which the imperialists plan to impose under the pretext of the suspicion of our nonexistent nuclear development, mean a war, and that there is no charity [chabi] in war. The Kim Yong-sam group, however, held the National Security Council meeting by ignoring our warning and have brought about the black cloud of nuclear war, thus more loudly babbling about the sanctions.

The Kim Yong-sam ring, treacherous group, who regards the interests of outside forces as more important than a warning from the same fellow countrymen, can never be safe. If the Kim Yong-sam ring wants to achieve their dirty political goal by carrying out sanctions in collusion with outside forces against the fellow countrymen, thus not considering the interests of the nation, it will be a big miscalculation. The Kim Yong-sam ring should be clearly aware that if they embark upon the road of adventure, their civil government will come to an end.

ROK, U.S. Actions Denounced

SK1306101494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 13 Jun 94

["'Sanctions' Racket of Doomed Puppet Clique"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 13 (KCNA)—The traitor Kim Yong-sam in "a telephone dialogue" with U.S. President Bill Clinton on June 10 cried that "sanctions against the North must be promoted continuously" and, on the previous day, in "a telephone dialogue" with Japanese Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata, he said "U.N. sanctions against the North are inevitable," a Seoul-based radio report said.

On June 11, puppet Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku and puppet Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu met U.S. State Undersecretary Tarnoff in Seoul and prattled that U.N. Security Council's sanctions against the North are inevitable".

This tongue-wagging of the South Korean puppet clique is a never-to-be condoned criminal act to leave fellow countrymen victims of outside forces by realizing "sanctions against North" through the United Nations" by all means by entreating the U.S. and Japanese masters.

We solemnly warned the Kim Yong-sam group that "sanctions" against our Republic is immediately a war and a war is merciless.

This notwithstanding, the Kim Yong-sam traitor clique are making desperate efforts to get "sanctions" taken against the North with the help of foreign forces. This is a dangerous criminal act which may bring an unpredictable grave situation to the Korean peninsula.

The outcries of the Kim Yong-sam group over "sanctions" will precipitate their own destruction.

The South Korean puppet clique must act with discretion, clearly mindful of the tragic end.

Forces Said 'Ganging Up'

SK1306143094 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] These days, the South Korean puppet clique are all the more running amok in the maneuvers to take sanctions on our Republic by ganging up with international reactionary forces, such as the United States and Japan.

According to a radio report from Seoul, traitor Kim Yong-sam had a telephone dialogue with U.S. President Clinton on 10 June and babbled that sanctions against

North must be promoted continuously, and in a telephone dialogue with Japanese Prime Minister Hata on 9 June, he said that sanctions by the United Nations against the North is inevitable.

On 11 June, the puppet National Unification Board Minister Yi Hong-ku and the puppet Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu separately met U.S. Undersecretary of State Tarnoff who flew into Seoul and babbled that the UN Security Council's sanctions against the North are inevitable and so on.

Han Sung-chu also held talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Kakizawa who crawled into South Korea on 11 June and said that the current situation on the North's nuclear issue makes it inevitable to make the UN Security Council promote sanctions.

The Kim Yong-sam puppet clique are never-to-be condoned nation sellers entrusting the nation's fate to the outside forces through their acts, and all the more clearly showed that it is a civilian fascist group pursuing only war by wearing the mask of civilian rule.

KCNA Reacts to U.S. Resolution on Sanctions

SK1206082594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 12 Jun 94

["United States Must Clearly Know the Will of the Korean People"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (KCNA)—The U.S. House of Representatives reportedly passed on Thursday a "resolution" urging "sanctions" against the DPRK.

This is entirely unreasonable. This is a wanton violation of the sovereignty and dignity of our Republic and an unpardonable strong-arm act to stifle our socialism.

The U.S. House of Representatives also carried a "resolution" urging the readjustment of the schedule of the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres this year and "strengthening of the combat power" of the South Korean puppet army. This revealed again the sinister intention of the United States to contain the DPRK by force of arms.

This can be easily judged from the facts that Robert Gallucci, U.S. assistant secretary of state, blared that "the United States does not rule out military sanctions against North Korea" in a hearing at the subcommittee of Asian and Pacific affairs of the U.S. House of Representatives on the 9th of June and Hamilton, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, next day said the U.S. had no other option but to fight and that it was necessary to increase the potentials of the U.S. troops in South Korea and the puppet armed forces.

If the United States chooses a reckless adventure, ignoring our repeated warnings, we will take a decisive self-defensive measure.

The United States must clearly see our unshakable will and resolution and immediately stop the adventurous war provocation moves.

U.S. Decried for Not Upholding Joint Statement

SK1106232794 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2115 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] One year has passed since our country and the United States announced their joint statement confirming the prohibition of using armed forces—including nuclear weapons—or posing a threat by them; the mutual respect for their sovereignty; and the nonintervention into each other's internal affairs.

Over this period, the United States has not kept, even a little, the principles of the joint statement. Instead, it has been the subject of ridicule and denouncement by the people throughout the world because of their intentional aggravation of tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Up to date since the DPRK-U.S. joint statement was issued, approximately 150 countries throughout the world and a great many international and regional organizations have held rallies and demonstrations to urge the United States to sincerely implement the principles agreed upon by the two sides of the DPRK and the United States. Also, they have severely denounced the treacherous act of the United States by releasing statements, press statements, and articles.

KPA Panmunjom Mission Spokesman's Statement Viewed

SK1106003494 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2120 GMT 10 Jun 94

[Press statement issued by a spokesman for the Korean People's Army Panmunjom Mission on 10 Jun— read by announcer]

[Text] A spokesman for the Korean People's Army [KPA] Panmunjom mission issued a press statement on 10 June, denouncing the fact that the U.S. side has issued what is called a statement by picking a quarrel with us.

A statement by a spokesman for the KPA Panmunjom Mission.

As has already been reported in its Foreign Ministry's statement on 28 April, the DPRK Government proposed to the U.S. side to hold negotiations on establishing a new peace arrangement that can prevent arms buildup and the recurrence of war on the Korean peninsula and practically guarantee solid peace. As a practical step for its realization, it has newly established a KPA mission in Panmunjom by recalling all members of our side from the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], which has failed to play its role in stabilizing the situation, as well as preventing arms buildup on the Korean peninsula.

Such a step by our side is a realistic and timely one taken to tide over the present situation in which the Korean

Armistice Agreement had been a mere scrap of paper and the MAC remained in name only due to the unreasonable behavior of the U.S. side.

The U.S. side is aware of our such step. Even it has once expressed the position that it would make contacts with members of the KPA Panmunjom mission.

Nevertheless, the U.S. side on 6 June suddenly made a proposal to hold a meeting of senior secretaries of the MAC, which no longer exists. Regarding this, our side, reminding the U.S. side of the fact that all the members of our side had been recalled from the MAC, notified that an official of the KPA Panmunjom mission might meet with the side of the U.S. Forces [migunchuk].

Then, the U.S. side showed up at the conference room alone and read a prearranged text and committed an act of issuing a so-called statement indicating that our side's act was a violation of the Armistice Agreement. Such an act by the U.S. side was nothing but a ridiculous drama aimed at evading its responsibility for destroying and systematically obliterating the Armistice Agreement and the armistice organization.

In fact, the U.S. side, at this time, is neither qualified nor has the face to talk about the violation of the Armistice Agreement.

It is the U.S. side that in June 1956 forcibly expelled the neutral nations inspection teams which had been supervising and controlling the introduction [panip] and removal [panchul] of military equipment by staying at appropriate entry ports of South Korea in accordance with Article 2, Paragraph 3, of the Korean Armistice Agreement. It is also the U.S. side that unilaterally proclaimed in June 1957 that it would renounce the implementation of Subparagraph D of Paragraph 13 of the Korean Armistice Agreement that stipulates the cessation of the introduction of combat equipment into Korea.

It is the U.S. side that not only completely paralyzed the armistice organization by appointing a general of the South Korean Army, who has neither legal justification nor qualification, as the senior member of its side, but also is now beefing up the armed forces in South Korea.

It is preposterous for the U.S. side, which had unilaterally wrecked the major articles of the Armistice Agreement and the armistice organization, to talk about an agreement between the two sides.

What are the MAC and the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, which can no longer prevent arms buildup or the recurrence of war because of the U.S. side's plot, needed for.

Whether or nor it accepts our new proposal will be a touchstone determining the fundamental question of war or peace [uriui saeroun cheanul chopsuhanunga anhanunga hanun kossun chonjaenginya pyonghwanya hanun kunbonmunjelul karunun sigumsoguro toenda].

It will be a wise behavior of the U.S. side to embark upon the road of establishing a new peace arrangement that can prevent the danger of war and definitely guarantee peace and security, instead of trying to revive the armistice organization, the function of which has been completely paralyzed by it.

We will watch the future actions of the U.S. side.

U.S., Followers Asked Not To Ignore 'Warnings'

SK1206085794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 12 Jun 94

["They Should Not Suspect Will of Korean People"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (KCNA)—The United States is now clamouring for "military attack" and "forestalling strike" upon the nuclear facilities of the DPRK, Japan declared that it would join the United States in its measure for sanction against Korea and some officials of the Secretariat of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] are insisting on the inspection of two military objects. The anti-DPRK pressure campaign is being escalated by the United States and its followers over the nuclear issue in a bid to internationalize and politicize the "nuclear issue" of the DPRK to put "pressure" and isolate and stifle the DPRK socialism, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary today.

Never should it go unnoticed that the anti-DPRK moves of the United States and its followers are all the more undisguised, timing to coincide with the replacement of fuel rods in the DPRK, the commentary notes, and goes on:

Fuel rods are being replaced, preserving the technical possibility to make ad hoc inspection of the fuel rods at a time when our unique status is removed.

We have done all we can in relation with the IAEA and the United States to settle the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula. We could no longer overlook the anti-DPRK moves of the United States and its followers. Therefore, we solemnly made clear our stand of principle toward them.

Herein lies the meaning that if the United States takes the road of strong-arm policy, our road to go would be changed and we would be left with no other choice but to go over to the continuous process of the peaceful nuclear activities.

This is neither an empty talk nor a threat. We have not told an empty talk but practised what we once decided.

We are now carrying into practice our declaration that we cannot stop the peaceful nuclear activities, even sustaining a great economic loss and posing a great danger to technical security. We did if we intended.

If the United States and its followers continue to resort to the pressure row against the DPRK, ignoring our warnings, we would have no other choice but to put into practice our stand. The United States and the IAEA will be to blame for any consequence.

The United States and its followers should not suspect the will of our people.

U.S. Exhibition of Missiles in ROK Noted

SK1206012994 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2114 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] According to a radio report from Seoul, the headquarters of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces occupying South Korea opened a Patriot missile unit at the Osan air base, Kyonggi Province, on 10 June and conducted a so-called operational demonstration of Patriot missiles there.

The Patriot missiles opened that day belong to a unit of the Patriot missile battalion deployed in South Korea in early April. The U.S. military side has run amok with a northward invasion by saying that day that they are always ready for action.

'War Hysterics' Alleged

SK1206090594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 12 Jun 94

["U.S. Imperialist Aggressors Stage Patriot Missile 'Operation Demonstration'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (KCNA)—The command of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea opened to the public on Friday one battery of Patriot missiles at the Osan base in Kyonggi Province and staged an "operation demonstration", according to a radio report from Seoul.

The U.S. military incited war fever against the North, declaring that "it is prepared to go into action any moment".

It clearly shows what extent the war hysterics of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the DPRK has gone that they are even displaying patriot missiles, bringing the situation to a dangerous phase over its fictitious "nuclear issue."

Paper Condemns Demonstration

SK1306085594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0506 GMT 13 Jun 94

["War Hysterics Carried Into Extremes"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 13 (KCNA)—The command of the U.S. Forces occupying South Korea staged an "operation demonstration" of a Patriot missile battery and the U.S. aircraft carriers participating in the Rimpac joint manoeuvres will soon head for the waters of the Korean peninsula. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says the moves will drive the situation on the Korean peninsula to the extreme pitch of strain. This indicates that the United States intends to escalate threat to the DPRK and, furthermore, commit a military adventure, the analyst says, and continues:

In staging the Rimpac manoeuvres with our Republic as the target of attack, the United States pursues the criminal scheme to facilitate the combat actions of the "multinational forces" against the DPRK in "case of emergency" on the Korean peninsula.

It is intensifying the reactionary offensive to stifle our Republic with strength under the pretext of "nuclear suspicion against the North" and even openly crying for "a preemptive strike" at it.

It is as clear as noonday that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have taken the criminal road of carrying into practice the already worked out "New Operation Plan 5027", a war scenario against the North.

We are following with heightened vigilance the reckless moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to unleash a nuclear war against our Republic at any cost.

War is by no means what we want.

If the South Korean puppets think they will get scot-free after provoking a nuclear war against fellow countrymen, in league with foreign forces, it is the height of folly.

Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam Returns Home

SK1106141694 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] The DPRK delegation led by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, that participated in the foreign ministers' meeting of nonaligned countries held in Egypt, flew back home on 11 June. Greeting the delegation at the airport were First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu and other functionaries of relevant sectors and 'Ali Hijazi, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to our country.

The foreign minister and his entourage departed Kiev on 9 June winding up their visit to Ukraine. Seeing off the delegation at the airport were Makarenko, vice foreign minister of Ukraine, functionaries of relevant sectors, and the DPRK ambassador to Ukraine and embassy personnel.

Foreign Minister Comments on Nuclear Issue

SK1206084394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0818 GMT 12 Jun 94

["Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on Nuclear Issue of Korean Peninsula"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (KCNA)—Vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam called a press conference in Berlin on June 10 and clarified the principled position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning the nuclear issue including its essence, core reactor refueling and a solution to the issue.

Answering questions put by reporters, he said:

"The great leader President Kim Il-song made it clear more than once long ago that our country has neither intention nor capacity to manufacture nuclear weapons.

"What do we need such weapons for? The 'nuclear issue' of our country was raised because the United States has been suspicious of our peaceful nuclear activities from the beginning.

"As our country has foundations of the independent national economy and a powerful defence capacity, any 'sanctions' can never frighten us," he declared, and said:

"We demand that the United States respond to talks for a peaceful solution to the issue with due attention. It would be well advised to be clearly mindful that if it failed to respond to the talks, trying to resolve the issue with pressure and 'sanctions', it will result only in causing tension on the Korean peninsula."

Kim Yong-nam declared that the Korean people will achieve national reunification independently in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity."

'No Sanction Steps Can Frighten Us'

SK1106232194 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2212 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam held a news conference in Berlin, Germany, on 10 June. Reporters of foreign newspapers, news agencies, and radio in Germany attended the news conference. The foreign minister, who spoke at the news conference, talked about our principled position on the nuclear issue—including the essence of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, the replacement of fuel rods, and the method of resolving the nuclear issue—and answered reporters' questions by saying: Over the past few years, the great leader Comarde Kim Il-song has already declared on many occasions that our country has no intention nor capacity to produce nuclear weapons. If we have them, where can we use them! The nuclear issue of our country has been raised because the United States has dealt with us from the beginning with its doubts on our peaceful nuclear activity.

He stressed that because our country has a foundation of self- reliant national economy and a powerful defensive capability, no sanction steps can frighten us, and he continued: We demand that the United States respond to talks with its interest to peacefully resolve the issue. The United States should clearly know that if it does not come to the talks, but rather tries to resolve the issue with its pressure or sanctions, it will only aggravate tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Arrest of Hanchongnyon Leaders in ROK Criticized

SK1206090094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0835 GMT 12 Jun 94

["Repressive Offensive Against Anti-war Forces"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 12 (KCNA)—The Kim Yong-sam fascist clique recently issued an order to the puppet police throughout South Korea to hurriedly arrest some 90 leading members of the South Korean Federation of General Student Councils (Hanchongnyon) including its chairman, alleging that "the disposition of Hanchongnyon benefiting the enemy was made clear."

In this regard, NODONG SINMUN today says this reckless repressive row kicked up by the Kim Yong-sam group is a premeditated fascist offensive to suppress and stifle Hanchongnyon, the vanguard of the anti-war, anti-nuke struggle for independence, democracy and reunification, and students.

The news analyst says:

The repressive offensive against Hanchongnyon was launched at a time when the Kim Yong-sam puppet clique was driving the situation to the worst phase, letting loose such bellicose utterances as "tough counteraction," "retaliatory punishment" and "sanctions" under the pretext of our "nuclear issue."

The Kim Yong-sam puppet clique are now serving the imperialists as a "shockbrigade" in their moves to take "sanctions" against us over the "nuclear suspicion." They are also getting overheated in arms buildup and nuclear war exercises in a bid to fulfil "the new operation plan 5027" they worked out with outside forces to invade the North.

The reality shows that the Kim Yong-sam group is going to make a military adventure against us in league with its master, the United States.

The South Korean puppets intend to suppress the pro-reunification, patriotic and democratic forces of South Korea including Hanchongnyon that they consider to be an obstacle to their criminal moves, thus stamping out the anti-U.S., anti-war, anti- nuke, anti-"government" forces at a stroke in South Korea.

The Kim Yong-sam group must be mindful that the further it is hell bent on the suppression of the people and war provocation moves, the earlier the day of its disgraceful destruction will come.

Spokesman Denies Yemeni Arms Contract Report

SK1106110994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1056 GMT 11 Jun 94

["DPRK FM Spokesman Refutes Reports About 'Arms Deal Contract' With Southern Yemen"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 11 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today answered a question put by KCNA on the reports about an "arms deal contract" allegedly signed by the DPRK with the Southern Yemen forces.

He said:

Some foreign news media are now spreading reports that the DPRK signed an "arms deal a "new contract" with the Southern Yemen forces, according to which it will supply Aden with jet planes, tanks, tactical missiles and other combat equipment.

This is an utterly groundless fabrication.

It is by no means accidental that such reports are afloat when the manoeuvres to stifle the DPRK over the fictitious "nuclear issue" have reached a grave stage.

We cannot but think that they are underlain by the political intention to impair the authority of the DPRK and isolate it in the international arena.

Our country which has steadfastly maintained the principle of non-interference in relations with other countries consistently calls for a negotiated solution of disputes between the parties concerned.

The dispute between the Northern and Southern Yemen is merely an internal dispute, and it is inconceivable for us to "help" any one side.

From the very moment the dispute broke out between the North and the South of Yemen we have hoped to see it solved peacefully at an early date in the interests of the entire Yemeni people without outside interference, and there is no change in this principled stand of ours now.

Truth will be made clear.

No insidious attempt can tarnish the image of our dignified Republic or damage the excellent relations between our country and Yemen.

PRC Nuclear Test Seen as 'Self-Defensive'

SK1306052694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 13 Jun 94

["Self-Defensive Right Cannot Be Encroached Upon"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 13 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry declared in connection with an underground nuclear testing on June 10 that China always stands for complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and, within this context, the realization of a comprehensive nuclear test ban, and said China fully respects and understands the position and concern of many non-nuclear weapon states on the question of nuclear testing.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says it is the United States which tops the world's list in nuclear testing and stockpile of nuclear weapons and it is again the U.S. which has deployed them in all parts of the world and interferes in others' internal affairs, threatening them with those weapons.

The analyst goes on:

The United States has carried out over 1,000 times of nuclear tests for the development and modernisation of nuclear weapons since the 1940s. It decided to allocate 11.7 billion dollars to the production of nuclear warheads of new types in fiscal 1995.

It wantonly interferes in the internal affairs of other countries on the pretext of "non-proliferation of nuclear weapons" and recently worked out even a "nuclear non-proliferation strategy". The "strategy" is intended to counter "proliferation of nuclear weapons" even by using such kinds of weapons.

Such being the situation, nuclear states which have relatively few nuclear weapons, to say nothing of non-nuclear states, cannot but stand against the nuclear threat of the United States and seek a self-defensive measure. The underground nuclear testing of China this time can be considered in this context.

A self-defensive measure stands out as a more urgent matter for Korea. The U.S. hardline conservative forces are increasing military threat as never before, pursuing "sanctions" against the DPRK. International reactionaries and some countries are doing base acts, dancing to the tune of the U.S. this proves that the United States and its followers are trying to isolate and stifle Korean socialism at any cost over the nuclear issue.

We have done and are doing everything we can to solve the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula. But the moves for stifling us are assuming growing intensity. Under this condition, we cannot but take a tough action as has been decided. We have the right to take a self-defensive measure.

The United States and its followers must know that this is not an empty word.

Kim Il-song Sends Greetings to Yeltsin

SK1106111694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1051 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Pyongyang, June 11 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today sent a message of greetings to Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, president of the Russian Federation, on the national day of Russia.

President Kim Il-song in his message expressed the belief that the relations between the two peoples will develop on the principle of independence, equality and non-interference in other's internal affairs.

Letter of Appeal Adopted at KCU Congress

SK1206144694 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1000 GMT 7 Jun 94

["Letter of Appeal" to members of the Korean Children's Union, KCU, adopted at the fifth congress of the KCU on 7 June—read by unidentified speaker]

[Text] KCU [Korean Children's Union], members throughout the country: The fifth congress of the KCU was splendidly held in Pyongyang, the capital of the revolution, amid the warm love and care of the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song and the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il. [applause]

The fifth congress of the KCU, a significant congress of KCU members who are advancing toward a bright and hopeful future, flying their proud red-color neckties, was a congress of glory, a congress of loyalty, which showed the appearance of three million KCU members who are growing up rapidly as the flower bud of the revolution amid the bosom of the party and which demonstrated to the world the firm will of the successors to the chuche revolutionary cause to continue to the end the march road of Paektu following the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il. [applause]

The great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song, who identifies children as the kings of the country, sent a congratulatory message of love to the participants of the congress. The great leader's congratulatory message is not only a brilliant sunlight which brightens the future road of KCU members, who are always preparing themselves for the consummation of the chuche revolutionary cause under the party's leadership, but is also the great program for the chuche-oriented children's movement.

Receiving the great leader's congratulatory message, KCU members throughout the country are filled with infinite emotion and joy.

The great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song, who opened the glorious beginning of the communist children's movement of our country and formed the children's union and who has, thus, identified our children as the kings of the country! The respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il, who is fostering strong our KCU members, the flower buds of the country, as reliable successors to the chuche revolutionary cause, upholding the generalissimo's lofty intent! Thanks to the guiding hands of the great generalissimo and the respected and beloved general the wide (?flower garden) of the 11-year compulsory education system has opened, the palace of love has been erected high, and the garden of happiness is efflorescing.

We are the proud KCU members who are growing up strong without envy in the world amid the kind bosom of directing deep attention to children and even picking stars in the sky for children while saying the revolution and construction are carried out only for the next generations.

We, the happy children who were born with the good fortune of upholding the leader [suryong] and with the good fortune of being blessed with his love! We are proud of the fifth congress of the KCU, a historic congress that fully demonstrated to the world our mind of loyalty and filial piety toward our great generalissimo and respected and beloved general. [applause]

The whole course of the congress seethed with KCU members' invariable faith and zeal of loyalty to carry on the chuche revolutionary cause and to consummate it to the end upholding the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il. Let us become true young vanguards of the Workers Party who are infinitely faithful to the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il. This was the basic spirit of the congress. It was also the solemn echo noticing the glorious [word indistinct] of our communist children's movement.

For our KCU members, who are continuing the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation, there is no greater honor and pride than to become the party's young vanguards who are infinitely loyal to the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il. [applause]

The fifth congress of the KCU sends this letter of appeal to KCU members across the country, firmly believing that all KCU members across the country will advance staunchly with one breath and one step, upholding the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song's congratulatory message and following the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il. [applause]

All the members of the KCU! Today, the members of our KCU who walked a proud road by upholding the slogan "Let us always be prepared for each stage of our revolution which is filled with glory," have upheld the banner of loyalty to firmly prepare themselves for their leader [yongdoja]. This is truly an exciting event.

Let us highly manifest to the whole world the resolute will and firm faith of the members of our KCU who are trying to always be prepared for the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il. Members of the KCU, let us highly uphold the slogan, "Let us always be prepared for the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il," and be true young vanguards of the Workers Party endlessly loyal to the general.

The true young vanguards of the party, this is a truly glorious title that makes all of our hearts beat. Becoming a true young vanguard of the party is to become a young revolutionary resolutely advocating and safeguarding the general and fighting for the general by sacrificing his life with the firm faith to follow only the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il from the time he is young.

The members of the KCU must be true young vanguards of the party so that they can become reliable youth vanguards of the party in the future and thus become a glorious member of the Workers Party and grow up to be the party's true loyalists and dutiful sons.

The basic character which the members of the young vanguards of the party must possess is pure loyalty, having faith in, and following only the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il.

The great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song has taught: The members of the KCU must have a high pride of the fact that our party is the best and that the bosom of our party is the best, and always have faith in and follow our party, and study and live as taught by the party.

From the time when they were young, the members of the KCU must know only of their leader and their party, and must loyally follow only the party and the leader.

On the road of loyally following the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il by highly upholding the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song lies the true life of the members of the KCU and a magnificent future.

All the members of the KCU, let us become loyal and dutiful sons of having faith in and following only the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il. The respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il is the fate of our people and the members of the KCU. There can be no delight, laughter, and happiness of the members of our KCU apart from the general's bosom.

The minds of the members of the KCU who have faith in and who are following the respected and beloved general must be spotlessly clean. When the members of our KCU were born, the first thing they saw was the benevolent pictures of the great generalissimo and the respected and beloved general, and the first words they learned was, "Thank you Generalissimo Kim Il-song and thank you Mr. Kim Chong- il."

With the pure mind of that time, let us all become sunflowers of loyalty having faith in and following the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il. Just like the pine tree that does not lose its appearance even if it is buried in snow, let us foster the members of the KCU to have high loyalty who are able to plow through thousand-ri of sea of fire and jumping over myriads of mountains if it is for an eternally unchangeable loyalty and for the great general.

Members of the KCU, let us all the more vigorously carry out the movement of learning the glorious youth era of the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song and the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il to regard the generalissimo's and the general's lofty example as a basis and put it into practice every step of the way. [applause]

Let us all take active part in the loyal exploration march toward Chongil peak, the march to find the old home of the Mt. Paektu secret camp, and the exploration march of Mt. Changja to deeply bear in their minds the high intention of the respected and beloved general who fostered the far-reaching plan to elucidate Korea.

All the members of the KCU, let us firmly prepare ourselves to become reliable successors of the chuche revolutionary cause who possesses our party's revolutionary ideology and socialist and communist ideology.

The members of the KCU who are the next shift of the revolution are young revolutionaries. The members of the KCU must be firmly armed with our party's revolutionary ideology and socialist and communist ideology from the time when they are young so that they can become a chuche-oriented revolutionary and a true young vanguard of the party.

Members of the KCU: Let us firmly arm ourselves with our party's revolutionary ideology and the chuche idea. The chuche idea is a political nutrient for the members of the KCU and a compass indicating the road ahead of the revolution.

Let us all deeply study the works of the great leader and the respected and beloved general, the [word indistinct] of the chuche idea, to make the deep meaning filled in the works become our bones and flesh, and let us always think and act only according to the demand of the chuche idea anytime and anywhere.

The members of KCU must firmly succeed the existence of our revolution so that it will be possible to complete to the end the chuche revolutionary cause. The blood relationship linking the revolution generation after generation is our party's revolutionary tradition.

Members of the KCU; let us firmly arm ourselves with our party's brilliant revolutionary tradition. Let us substantially carry out various traditional revolutionary studies such as the (?ideological) study of the participants of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and study of slogans to brilliantly succeed the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese revolutionary patriotic forefathers who plowed through the march road toward Mt. Paektu by highly upholding the great leader.

Let us all the more thoroughly embody the slogan, "Let us carry out study and live in accordance with the anti-Japanese KCU." The revolution which continues generation after generation is advanced through struggle opposing all kinds of class enemies. The dark intention of the class enemies does not change.

Members of the KCU, let us correctly know the aggressive and exploitative true nature of the class enemies including the U.S. imperialists, the inveterate enemy, which brought about innumerable unhappiness and sufferings to our people.

Let us always become a young revolutionary fighter endlessly hating the class enemies and fight resolutely opposing the rascals. The more happy we are let us all the more never forget even for a minute our people past days who were exploited and oppressed. Let us always be firmly prepared in our hearts to maintain happiness through struggle by singing the songs of happiness.

All the members of the KCU, let us become true young patriots devoting their bodies and minds to elucidate the chuche socialist fatherland. Our socialist fatherland is the nest of the life and happiness of the members of the KCU.

There can be no happiness today and a magnificent hope for the future of the members of the KCU, apart from the bosom of the socialist fatherland. The bosom of the socialist fatherland is the bosom of the great general [widaehan changjunnim]. [applause]

Members of the KCU, let us treasure the socialist fatherland more so than one's life with the one mind of loyalty of upholding the great general and live enthusiastically. Having a love for the country is fostered when we treasure even a single blade of grass and tree of the fatherland, and when loving the mountains and streams of their hometown, parents, and their teacher.

Let us all firmly foster patriotism to become true young patriots and young heroes unhesitatingly devoting their lives if it is for the party, the fatherland, and the people.

All the members of the KCU, our fatherland endlessly prospering under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il is waiting for a brilliant future. The future is ours. Being possessed with knowledge, virtue, and a healthy body is an important struggle goal of the members of the KCU and a sacred task to bring about a brilliant future ahead of schedule.

Let us all the more widely unfold the wings of knowledge, virtue, and a healthy body for the respected and beloved general and for the fatherland. Studying well is the first duty of the members of the KCU. The members of the KCU must first and second study well. Let us all highly uphold the slogan, "Let us learn for Korea," and learn the glorious youth days of the respected and beloved general to demonstrate the pride of being a top honor student.

The respected and beloved general regarded the top honor students as a jewel and pride, and loved them most and put them in the forefront. Let us give happiness to the father and general by obtaining excellent grades.

Let us become energetic and devoted scholars concentrating on studying during the days of the KCU so that they will be able to become doctors, associate doctors, and famous inventors world wide in the twenties and thirties.

The members of the KCU must read many books during the KCU era which is filled with dreams. A book is a teacher without words and a traveling companion of learning.

Let us vigorously carry out the reading trip toward Mt. Changja study site to read more books and actively take part in the school excursions, (?the blazing ideological activities), and the (?2 June) camping to all the more consolidate extensively and deeply the knowledge that we have learned.

Like the new generation living in a civilized era, let us become members of the KCU who are developed in various fields such as reading poems, singing songs, writing, doing magic, and playing over one instrument.

Let us fully develop our makings and talents in the bosom of the party which grows the valuable buds of the budding flowers rapidly and become little doctors, little writers, and little artists.

Let us the KCU members have the beautiful communist morality and traits. The beautiful communist morality and traits of the KCU members are the bright face of our fatherland. We should foster the traits well in our KCU days so that we may become righteous people who are faithful, good-mannered, and add luster to man's dignity. The 10-point principles for the school children to observe in their moral lives set forth by the respected and beloved father General Kim Chong-il is the good textbook of morality education which the KCU members should always observe as they look in the mirror.

The members of the KCU: Let us abide by these 10-point principles thoroughly and have the true traits with which we think of the interests of the group first, love our comrades, and devote all we have to the interests of the group.

The strong physical health of the KCU members is the treasure of the country. The KCU members should maintain strong physical health so that the homes and society may be happy and gay with laughter and smiles and filled with romantic optimism. The KCU members should conduct various types of athletic activities briskly to temper their bodies and foster strong fighting spirit, bravery, and boldness. They should actively participate in various sports activities to acquire at least one sport skill and to actively contribute to the development of the country's development of sport skills.

Loving to carry out the revolution and to work is the proud ethos of the KCU members. It is truly a proud thing for them to become the propagators of the party policy, helpers in the implementation of the party policy, little builders of the country, and little housekeepers of the country as KCU members. Let us the KCU members continue to conduct the sociopolitical activities vigorously and in high spirits with the sound of the drums and bugles of the KCU, in order to keep the streets, towns, and work places brisk and to give the people joy and rapture.

Let us further develop our school-our guardpost campaign and prepare ourselves firmly in our mind to become the honorable sentries for the defense of the fatherland following the example of the brothers and sisters of the People's Army. Let us do more good deeds voluntarily for the country, the people, and the Army of the respected and beloved general.

The KCU members: Let us participate ourselves in the core of the KCU's organizational life and prepare ourselves firmly to be the true juvenile honor guard unit and dependable inheritors of the chuche revolutionary cause. The KCU's organizational life is the school for revolutionary indoctrination for the KCU members. In order for the KCU members to become good members of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] and to become members of the glorious WPK in the future, they should all carry on the KCU's organizational life well. KCU members: Let us treasure and love the KCU organization, entrust everything to the KCU organization, sincerely participate in the KCU life, learn the KCU rules and regulations, and live according to these rules and regulations at any time and place.

Through the life of the KCU, let us develop ourselves vigorously to become the party's true housekeepers with organization- mindedness, discipline-mindedness, diligence, and simple mind, and faithfully abide by the pledge made before the KCU flag. [crowd chants indistinct slogans]

In order to strengthen the KCU organization, we should make the branch unions, the basic organizational units of the KCU, function with vitality. All the branch unions should carry out their roles well so that the school children's unions are strengthened and the KCU is strengthened. The KCU activists, including the chairmen of the branch unions: Let us uphold the slogan of strengthening the branch unions and make all the branch unions strong branch unions.

Let us become the example of the KCU members in all areas—study, organizational life, and so on—and lead the branch unions vigorously.

The revolution's enemies, including the U.S. imperialists, are frenziedly maneuvering today to harm our-style socialism and to deprive our KCU members of their happiness. However, we have nothing to fear and we are brave because we uphold the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, as the supreme commander.

The three million members of the KCU: Let us all become three million bombs and six million hand grenades that defend the respected and beloved general at the cost of our lives and defend our beloved socialist fatherland, following the example of our brothers and sisters of the LSWYK who are preparing themselves to be five million bombs to cope with the situation created. [applause]

All KCU members, let us all firmly renew our resolve, determination, and faith with awareness of the sacred mission for the times and the revolution as we embark on a new step forward with the Fifth Conference of the KCU as a turning point.

As long as we have the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song and the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il and as long as we have the world's best socialist system, the future of us the KCU members will always be filled with joy and happiness. [applause]

Let us all advance forward vigorously, following the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il, to expedite the chuche revolutionary cause initiated by the great leader. [applause]

Long live the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song! Long live the respected and beloved General Kim Chong-il!

The Fifth Conference of the KCU, 7 June 1994. [applause]

South Korea

DPRK Representative to IAEA on Aid Suspension

SK1206022694 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 12 Jun 94 p 5

[Report on an interview with Yun Ho-chin, North Korean representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency and councillor at the DPRK Mission in Vienna, by an unidentified correspondent on 10 June—place not given]

[Text] In connection with China's abstaining from voting, Yun Ho-chin, North Korean representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] and councillor at the DPRK Mission in Vienna, said on 10 June: "Even if China takes part in the sanctions, there is nothing to be surprised about. China has its own opinion and we live according to our own opinion."

[Correspondent] What do you think about the IAEA adopting the resolution?

[Yun Ho-chin] We are finished with the IAEA. We cannot accept the IAEA's conduct in which it is distorting the truth in accordance with the direction and theory of the United States.

[Correspondent] Then will you withdraw from the IAEA?

[Yun] No. However, the resolution has the same meaning as telling us to withdraw.

[Correspondent] What will happen if you do not receive any technological assistance?

[Yun] In reality, it has been suspended since last year. If an objective third party studies and assesses our proposal on the discharge and measurement of the fuel rods, all the technological problems will be solved.

[Correspondent] What will you do now?

[Yun] We will take strong countermeasures. If someone tries to kill us we must defend ourselves.

[Correspondent] What do you mean by a strong countermeasure?

[Yun] That will be decided upon by Pyongyang.

[Correspondent] Will you reprocess plutonium in three months time from the replaced fuel rods?

[Yun] I am not in the position to talk about this matter, but if necessary it will be carried out. Even if reprocessing work is carried out, we will not notify the IAEA [chaechorirul hadorado iaeae tongbohal gosunopta].

Foreign Ministry Supports IAEA Resolution

SK1106013394 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0100 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Through a Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement, the government revealed on 11 June that it supports the International Atomic Energy Agency's [IAEA] resolution to adopt sanctions against North Korea. The government also urged North Korea to cooperate with the IAEA as soon as possible and fully implement the nuclear safeguards measures so that nuclear suspicions can be dissolved.

North's Decision on IAEA Withdrawal Reported

SK1306151394 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1500 GMT 13 Jun 94

[YONHAP report from Tokyo]

[Text] Quoting a North Korean source, Japan's JIJI News Agency reported that North Korea decided to withdraw from the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

JIJI News Agency reported that through its Central News Agency, North Korea issued a statement by the spokesman of the North Korean Foreign Ministry on the evening of 13 June and said that North Korea decided to withdraw from the IAEA. JIJI News Agency also reported that in the statement North Korea emphasized that if international sanctions are carried out regarding suspicions of its nuclear development, it means an immediate war, and that the war will be merciless [mujabihangot].

IAEA Confirms 2 Inspectors' Activities in North

SK1306105594 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 1000 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] It was confirmed that even after the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] adopted a resolution to take sanctions against North Korea, two IAEA inspectors still remain in North Korea and are carrying out inspection activities of the work replacing the fuel rods in Yongbyon.

Mr. Kyd, IAEA director of public relations [title as heard], said that the inspectors are watching over the work to replace the fuel rods and are continuing to carry out normal work of installing cameras to determine if nuclear materials have been diverted. He said that North Korea has not yet taken any measures regarding the two inspectors.

Visitor to DPRK Relays Kim Il-song Remarks

SK1106235894 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2210 GMT 11 Jun 94

["KYODO and YONHAP report from Tokyo"]

[Text] Japan's KYODO News Agency reported: North Korean President Kim Il-song said that North Korea can abandon its nuclear development program if it can receive economic support from the United States to convert its graphite-moderated reactor to a light-water reactor, along with the normalization of diplomatic relations with the United States through dialogue.

Selig Harrison, senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for Northeast Asian Security Affairs, said in his news conference with KYODO News Agency: President Kim expressed that he has the intention to stop the radiochemical laboratory and the ongoing construction of a 200,000 kilowatt nuclear reactor if the United States and other foreign countries promise to provide technology to North Korea for building the light-water reactor. Harrison, who paid a week-day visit to Pyongyang at the invitation of North Korea, met with President Kim on 9 June and held talks with other North Korean high-level leaders, including First Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu. After this, he arrived in Beijing on 10 June.

DPRK Foreign Minister: No Nuclear Inspection

SK1106005294 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0000 GMT 11 Jun 94

[By correspondent Yi Myong-ku from Berlin]

[Text] North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam said that North Korea will not accept nuclear inspection and will resolutely deal with outside sanctions including those by the United Nations. Kim Yong-nam who arrived in Berlin on 9 June without giving any explanation claimed that since North Korea withdrew from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, it has no duty to implement the nuclear inspection.

Kim Yong-nam said that North Korea will receive nuclear inspection only when a package settlement is reached regarding the nuclear issue through DPRK-U.S. talks and when North Korea's special status is dissolved.

During the news conference held at the second North Korean mission in Berlin, Kim Yong-nam emphasized that since the United States is the ringleader and offender who introduced the nuclear issue to the Korean peninsula and since North Korea is the victim, the nuclear issue can be resolved only through talks with the United States.

Stock Prices 'Plunge' Due to Nuclear Issue

SK1106053094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0517 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—The week of June 7-11 saw share prices at the Korean stock exchange fluctuate and plummet in general over the North Korean nuclear standoff.

During the week, the leading composite stock price index plunged 11.65 points from 930.26 on June 4 to 918.61 on Saturday.

The week started with a crash, influenced strongly by the worsening nuclear issue.

The index was down 8.54 points on Tuesday from the weekend (Monday being a holiday). The plunge was also due to ebbing player deposits.

On the following day, Wednesday, there was a sharp rebound following two straight days of decline. The index jumped 11.30 points over the previous day to close at 933.02

Investors showed optimism as they thought much of the nuclear dispute's impact had already been absorbed.

The rise continued on Thursday when the index picked up 2.77 points. Once during the day it soared 7.57 points on rumors that at the Hong kong stock exchange, players preferred Korea-related issues in the expectation of an early resolution to the nuclear question.

The surge did not last long, however, as the index plunged on Friday in a wave of selling by wary players. A brake applied by the stock exchange to the concentrated buying of specific issues by institutional investors also contributed to the decline.

On Saturday, the index crashed 10.33 points on reports that the International Atomic Energy Agency was adopting sanctions against North Korea.

During the week, 144.44 million shares or 28.89 million shares a day changed hands. During the previous week, volume was 175.05 million shares.

Institutional investors bought more than they sold in the week. Their buying amounted to 857.8 billion won and selling to 725.3 billion won, representing 27.6 and 23.3 percent, respectively, of the total.

Players' deposits gained by 43.7 billion won or 1.4 percent in the week ending June 9, from 3,041.6 billion won on June 2 to 3,085.3 billion won.

Market analysts said the market would be favorably affected by the continuing business recovery, the stability of market funds and expected heavy buying by institutional investors.

Unfavorable factors facing the market would include the lingering nuclear question, signs of labor unrest and the recent trend toward increases in international raw material prices and monetary interest, the analysts said.

Kim Tok: DPRK Aims To Develop Nuclear Arms

SK1306101894 Seoul YONHAP in English 1009 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP)—The recent series of behaviors North Korea showed in the course of nuclear talks have fed the suspicion that North Korea actually aims to develop nuclear arms instead of seeking to obtain diplomatic gains through the nuclear issue, Kim Tok, director of the Agency for National Security Planning said on Monday.

"It now appears their ultimate aim is to develop nuclear arms and they are employing a delaying tactics to earn a time," Kim said.

Speaking at a National Defense Committee session, the intelligence chief said his agency has been running an early warning system against North Korea around the clock in close cooperation with the intelligence networks of Korea's allies.

He said that thus far there have been no direct signs of military provocation on the part of North Korea, though some unusual symptoms such as expanded offensive military exercises and the tightened grip of people's control were detected.

Saying that the coercive control of people seems to have reached a point where it no longer works effectively due to mounting difficulties like food and energy crises, Kim said there is the danger that North Korea may choose to foment an external crisis to sidestep their acute internal problems.

"Nonetheless, I believe it would be not easy for the North to unleash a military provocation because they themselves well know a war means their suicide," he said.

Seoul, Japan, U.S. Agree on Phased Sanctions

SK1106090494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0855 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea, Japan and the United States agreed through chain talks Saturday to seek phased U.N. sanctions against North Korea.

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu met with U.S. Undersecretary of State Peter Tarnoff and Japanese Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa and concluded that sanctions are inevitable now when the opportunity for measurements from North Korea's nuclear reactor is damaged, ministry spokesman Chang Ki-ho said.

Kakizawa, agreeing with Han that close Seoul-Tokyo-Washington cooperation is necessary in dealing with the North Korean situation, made clear that his country will take responsible actions "within limits of the Japanese Constitution" when the U.N. Security Council decides to act, Chang said.

The two foreign ministers also agreed that China's role is critical in solving the North Korean nuclear problem. Kakizawa said he plans to seek Beijing's active influence when he meets Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen during his China visit.

Kakizawa, moreover, pledged his government's efforts to have the G-7 summit next month declare its firm will to deter North Korea's nuclear development, Chang said. He apologized for former Japanese Justice Minister Shigeto Nagano's controversial remarks about Tokyo's responsibilities for World War II, saying it was "extremely regrettable" to have hurt the feelings of the Korean people.

Kakizawa and Tarnoff had flown in over the weekend for key talks on the North Korean nuclear controversy, on its collision course with the U.N. after Pyongyang refused demands by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to have its nuclear reactor fuel rods measured by the agency.

Foreign Minister Han met earlier in the day with Tarnoff and explained President Kim Yong-sam's trip to Russia this month and his talks with U.N. and Chinese officials, the spokesman said.

Tarnoff had flown in from Tokyo and briefed Han on what he discussed with Japanese officials.

Han and Tarnoff exchanged views on upcoming Seoul-Pyongyang visits by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter next week and agreed that the visit should be used as an opportunity to relay firm will of the international community to North Korea.

They both evaluated the Friday's IAEA resolution as a reflection of the hardline stance of the global community regarding the North Korean nuclear situation, Chang said.

Presidential Secretary on Sanctions on DPRK

SK1306030494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0255 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP)—A senior presidential secretary said Monday the government favors the imposition of step-by-step sanctions on North Korea, responding to reports that the United Nations Security Council is considering adopting a milder sanctions resolution than originally expected.

The secretary said, "South Korea and the United States have already agreed on gradual sanctions, and it is wrong to interpret these gradual sanctions as appeasement or a retreat."

Although the UN resolution would not be strongly worded, he added, it would involve practical measures against North Korea rather than carrying only symbolic meaning.

"The UN Security Council also considered the Chinese position, among others, before deciding its course on adopting a resolution on gradual sanctions," he said.

Reports that China would give military support to North Korea if war broke out on the Korean peninsula are based merely on rumor, he said.

Russia has proposed an "eight-way conference" to solve the nuclear problem, but it is not a precondition for Moscow's participation in sanctions against North Korea, according to the official.

"I don't think that Russia would oppose the UN Security Council resolution on gradual sanctions," he predicted.

Possible Effects of Sanctions Analyzed

SK0906134994 Seoul MUNHWA ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 94 p 2

[Article by reporter Kim Chae-muk: "Who Will Be Victims of Sanctions Against North Korea?"]

[Text] Economic sanctions are one of the means of external policy implemented by the international community as a "weapon." The purpose of sanctions is to attain a certain "strategic goal" by controlling commodities trade between states and blocking the flow of capital.

Discussion of sanctions against North Korea that the UN Security Council undertook on a full scale this week is to pursue the same strategy. Its strategic goal is to work out measures to ascertain North Korea's nuclear transparency.

The question is whether economic sanctions have practical effects or not, in other words, whether one can achieve the strategic goal of the sanctions, namely "making the leaders of the Pyongyang regime give in."

In the event that measures to implement sanctions against North Korea are finalized in the UN Security Council, sanctions by the international community, including the discontinuation of trade of weapons and other commodities and blockade of the flow of various capital, will be implemented.

Nevertheless, it is not clear whether North Korea will give in to such sanctions and allow the "nuclear inspection" demanded by the international community.

We remember a historical fact that the state power traditionally uses outside pressure as a means for consolidating unity of the people at home. This holds more true for dictatorial states. In view of this, the Pyongyang regime may shift the pains it will suffer from pressure of the international community onto the powerless North Korean people and may implement policies for its own survival.

Needless today, the effects of sanctions against North Korea will not end only in the "North Korean people." In other words, there is a great possibility that such pains will be extended to South Korea. The negative impact of sanctions will be felt by the common people in South Korea more seriously than by the rulers. Even at the initial stage of discussions of sanctions at the United Nations, the price of "ROK stocks" already showed an indication of uneasiness in the international financial markets.

When the sanctions are actually implemented, our business firms have to bear economic pains. Needless to say, such pains will extend to the common people in the ROK. No one can be optimistic about the extent of the damages. The processing-on-commission-trade between the North and the South, though it is still negligible, will be suspended, and external credit rating of business firms will be lowered. As a result, export-import activities will be drastically reduced.

Even if one makes the North Korean regime surrender through sanctions, the actual damages the people in the North and the South may suffer will not be compensated.

Japanese Spokesman on 'Required Responsibilities'

SK1106120994 Seoul YONHAP in English 1204 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—Japan will assume all its required responsibilities when the U.N. Security Council decides on sanctions against North Korea, Seiji Morimoto, Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman, said Saturday. Japan, South Korea and the United States did not discuss sanctions outside the United Nations at the tripartite talks in Washington, he said.

Morimoto gave a press conference at the end of talks between Japanese Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa and his South Korean counterpart Han Sung-chu. Kakizawa, who flew into Seoul earlier Saturday, called on President Kim Yong-sam.

"The Japanese Government did not discuss specifics on sanctions against North Korea so far," said Morimoto, "but we are discussing the purpose of the sanctions and how to go about it within a big framework."

The spokesman, as did Kakizawa, denied reports that Tokyo was passive about the sanctions.

Asked about possibility of Japan's rearmament caused by North Korea's nuclear development, Morimoto reminded that Japan is the sole victim of a nuclear bomb. He said Japan will strictly adhere to its three principles—not to develop, possess or introduce nuclear weapons.

On groups of Japanese Socialist Party lawmakers visiting North Korea, Morimoto said they are irrelevant to the stance of the Japanese Government. "It is a matter entirely up to each, individual lawmaker," he said.

Kakizawa Arrives in Seoul for Talks on DPRK

OW1106035694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0332 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 11 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa arrived in Seoul shortly before noon Saturday [11 June] for talks with his South Korean counterpart Han Sung-chu and President Kim Yong-sam on steps to deal with the North Korean nuclear issue.

After Seoul, Kakizawa will visit Beijing for talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen before returning to Tokyo on Sunday night.

Holds Talks With Counterpart Han

OW1106085494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0846 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 11 KYODO—The foreign ministers of Japan and South Korea confirmed Saturday that planned U.N. Security Council sanctions against North Korea over the nuclear standoff are aimed at encouraging Pyongyang to hold dialogue for a negotiated solution.

The confirmation came at a meeting between Japanese Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa and his South Korean counterpart Han Sung-chu held in Seoul, officials said.

The two sides also pledged close bilateral cooperation in dealing with North Korea's suspected nuclear arms development program.

Denies Passivity on Sanctions

SK1106093694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0929 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—Japanese Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa denied press reports that Japan is passive about sanctions against North Korea in his talks with President Kim Yong-sam, presidential spokesman Chu Ton-sik said Saturday. Kim met Kakizawa who flew into Seoul earlier and discussed North Korea's nuclear situation, Chu said.

They agreed that the situation is at a critical point for not only South Korea and Japan but for the entire Northeast Asia and the Pacific region in terms of peace and stability, the spokesman said.

The Japanese foreign minister promised his country's utmost efforts within the boundary of the Constitution to participate in U.N. sanctions against North Korea, Chu said after the Kim-Kakizawa talks.

"The foreign minister said Japan takes the problem as its own and explained he will deliver such stance when he visits China and seek Beijing's cooperation in resolving the problem through the United Nations," said Chu.

Kakizawa apologized for the controversial remarks by former Justice Minister Shigeto Nagano, who said Japan was not an aggressor in World War II but just trying to free Asian colonies from European grip. "It was wrong for former Minister Nagano to say such nonsense and discomfort South Korea," he was quoted as saying.

Holds Talks With Kim Yong-sam

OW1106101594 Tokyo KYODO in English 1001 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 11 KYODO—South Korean President Kim Yong-sam said Saturday [11 June] relatively lengthy U.N. Security Council discussions on sanctions against North Korea may help Pyongyang return to the negotiating table, Japanese officials said.

Kim, meeting Japanese Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa, called such discussions a meaningful process for urging North Korea to make its nuclear program more transparent, the officials said.

Kakizawa met the president in the evening and they confirmed the importance of cooperation among Japan, South Korea and the United States on the issue, and of China's role in settling it, they said.

Earlier in the day, Kakizawa and South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu held a meeting and confirmed that sanctions against North Korea over the nuclear standoff are aimed at encouraging Pyongyang to hold dialogue for a negotiated solution.

The two sides also pledged close bilateral cooperation in dealing with North Korea's suspected nuclear arms development program.

Seeks 'Gradual' Sanctions

OW1106120694 Tokyo KYODO in English 1144 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 11 KYODO—Japanese and South Korean foreign ministers agreed Saturday [11 June] that sanctions against North Korea for its failure to guarantee nuclear transparency should be gradual, Japanese officials said.

Japanese Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa and his South Korean counterpart Han Sung-chu met for one and a half hours in Seoul and confirmed that planned U.N. Security Council sanctions against North Korea are aimed at encouraging Pyongyang to hold dialogue for a negotiated solution, the officials said.

Kakizawa and Han pledged close bilateral cooperation in dealing with North Korea's suspected nuclear arms development program, they said.

The Japanese foreign minister made clear that Japan will "make utmost efforts within the Constitution" if the Security Council decides to adopt sanctions.

Kakizawa dismissed reports that Japan is intransigent on taking punitive steps against North Korea, in an apparent denial of an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Thursday claiming Japan is reluctant to levy sanctions.

They also verified a trilateral agreement between Japan, South Korea and the U.S. on June 4 that the three countries would hold close contact while the U.N. discusses measures.

The ministers reiterated that China's role in defusing the nuclear crisis is important, saying they must urge China not to use its veto when the Security Council votes on sanctions.

Kakizawa told Han he will urge China to play an active role in settling the nuclear dispute when he visits China on Sunday.

In Beijing, Kakizawa is expected to ask Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen for China's support for a resolution by the Security Council against Pyongyang.

China has repeatedly expressed hope that the North Korean nuclear crisis could be resolved through negotiations.

Kakizawa also held a meeting the same day with South Korean President Kim Yong-sam, in which Kim said relatively lengthy U.N. Security Council discussions on sanctions against North Korea may help Pyongyang return to the negotiating table, the officials said.

Kim called such discussions a meaningful process for urging North Korea to make its nuclear program more transparent, they said.

Briefs ROK Counterpart by Phone

SK1306075294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu talked with his Japanese counterpart Koji Kakizawa, who is visiting China, over the telephone Monday and agreed to push for gradual sanctions against North Korea.

In their telephone conversation lasting 10 minutes from 12:40 p. m. (KST), Kakizawa briefed Han on his meeting with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen to discuss the North Korean nuclear problem, Ministry spokesman Chang Ki-ho said.

President, Japanese Legislators Discuss DPRK

SK1306100994 Seoul YONHAP in English 1004 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam said on Monday that South Korea would cope with the nuclear question with flexibility depending on the attitude of North Korea under the "grand principle that Pyongyang's nuclear development should be checked by all means."

"The U.N. Security Council is expected to begin debate on the nuclear issue beginning this week," Kim said. "I am sure our goal would be met satisfactorily step by step."

While meeting with the visiting Japanese members of the Korea- Japan Parliament Union led by Kazuya Ishibashi, the president said the existing cooperative system among South Korea, the United States and Japan is essential to thwarting North Korea's nuclear program.

Discussing his recent visit to Russia, Kim said Russian President Boris Yeltsin promised him not to sell weapons to North Korea.

"The Korean war-related documents Russia handed to us during my visit contain so fresh information that some school text books on the Korean war would have to be rewritten," the president said.

Paper Analyzes Japan's Assertion on Weapons

SK0906124494 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 94 p 4

[By correspondent Yi Sok-ku from Tokyo]

[Text] "The use of nuclear weapons is not against international law," according to a clause of a recent Japanese Foreign Ministry statement to be submitted to the International Court of Justice.

The Japanese media gave high coverage of the statement and it became a political issue in the Diet causing a serious controversy. Both opposition and ruling parties of Japan strongly opposed the Japanese Government's opinion.

Forced to retreat, the Japanese Foreign Ministry deleted the clause from the statement without making a juridical judgment and said: "The use of nuclear weapons may not conform with the humanitarian spirit, which is the basis of international law, due to the fatal destruction and massacre power."

This was the conclusion made by Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata and Foreign Minister Kakizawa Koji after being denounced by the Diet. However, the Japanese Foreign Ministry is not changing its previous stance that it is legal according to international law.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry asserts: "As long as there is no treaty prohibiting the use of nuclear weapons, as in the case of biochemical weapons, the use of nuclear weapons is not against international law."

However, this is only the pretext and the real reason is that "if Japan admits that the use of nuclear weapons is illegal, the precondition of Japan's security safeguard would be destroyed since Japan depends on the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty as far as nuclear deterrence capability is concerned."

Taking into account the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, the Japanese Government has in fact told the allies on various official and unofficial occasions since the sixties that the use of nuclear weapons is not against the law.

However, things have changed since the end of the Cold War. Russia has withdrawn its nuclear weapons, which it had aimed at the United States and UK, and the United States and Russia have begun to abolish strategic nuclear arms.

The North Korean nuclear is the biggest issue now. Foreign Minister Kakizawa is silent to the opposition party's question: "Does it mean it is not against international law for North Korea to use nuclear weapons?"

It is clearly anachronistic that the Japanese foreign minister is insisting on the old assertion to justify the use of nuclear weapons. It also shows that Japan's diplomacy has ignored the sentiment of its people and the diplomats only count efficiency and national interests. This makes us suspect the Japanese Government's hidden intention. Despite the fact that the Japanese people are allergic to nuclear weapons because Japan is the first country in the world to be bombed by atomic bombs, the Japanese Government is insisting on legalizing the use of nuclear weapons instead of drawing up a treaty to prohibit the use or overall ban on nuclear tests. It is indeed unreasonable.

We would like to believe that the Japanese Foreign Ministry's assertion is to provide itself with a basis for possessing nuclear weapons in case of an emergency.

DPRK Mission in Berlin Said Intelligence Office

SK1206135394 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1207 GMT 12 Jun 94

[Text] The place in Berlin where North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam appeared two days ago and held a news conference is an organization called Office for the Protection of North Korean Interests. Since North Korea has not established diplomatic relations with Germany, it has this mission, instead of an embassy, under the pretext of protecting its national interests. However, this, in fact, is a base of secret intelligence operations, according to a report. Correspondent Yi Myong-ku reports from Berlin.

[Yi Myong-ku] The North Korean Office for the Protection of National Interests occupies part of the former North Korean Embassy in the former East Germany. The German intelligence agency assumes that this is a base of the North Korean secret intelligence agency, and that North Korean officials are using this place to procure North Korea's necessities of life and foreign currency, newspaper DER TAGESSPIEGEL recently reported.

North Korea also obtains military technology through this interest mission and buys technologically complex machinery and equipment and sends them to North Korea via diplomatic pouch. At one time, they also purchased helicopter parts, automatic firearms, and ammunition, said DER TAGESSPIEGEL.

For the transport of these goods, North Korea uses a Korean civil airliner which flies to Berlin, the only place the airliner flies in the West. An official from the German Customs says he often receives information that the North Korean airliner, with only 30 passengers occupying its 165 seats, is loaded with profit-making goods, including narcotics and hallucinogenic drugs.

KGB Document Denies Kim Il-song's 'Struggle'

SK0906101494 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 94 p 10

[YONHAP from Washington]

[Text] It was learned on 7 June that a top-secret document of the former Soviet Union's KGB shows that North Korean President Kim Il-song did not participate in the anti-Japanese struggle before Korea's liberation.

This is contained in a special article of the January 1992 edition of INFORMATION AND NATIONAL SECURITY, a U.S. publication that specializes in gathering and disclosing secret information. The article is entitled "International Espionage Activities Mentioned in Top-Secret KGB Documents: 1975-1985."

This publication notes that a secret cable dated 20 April 1978 and addressed to a Soviet espionage network operating in Hong Kong says that "even though Kim describes himself as a hero who liberated his fatherland from the Japanese imperialists in August 1945 by waging a bold partisan struggle, the KGB headquarters know very well that he was not in North Korea at that time."

This cable also says: "When the Soviet forces liberated North Korea, Kim was serving as a lieutenant in the Red Army and an agent of the NKVD (KGB's predecessor)." It also says that the KGB feels a sense of betrayal as well as a sense of contempt toward Kim."

PRC 'Promised' DPRK 85,000 Troops in Case of War

SK1206034094 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Jun 94 p 1

[By Kim Song-yong from Hong Kong]

[Text] Western diplomatic sources in Hong Kong said on 11 June that China promised to send a ground army of approximately 85,000 troops to North Korea if a war breaks out on the Korean peninsula and, also, to provide credit assistance—such as food and energy—to the latter if UN economic sanctions are affected.

The sources said: Such an agreement between China and North Korea was discussed between the key leaders of the North Korean party and government, who visited China in early June, and the relevant high-level officials of the Chinese party and Army. As a result, a final agreement was reached during the visit by Choe Kwang, chief of the General Staff of the North Korean Army, to China on 7 June.

Prior to these remarks, a military source in Hong Kong once said that according to the China-North Korea Friendly Treaty signed in 1961, China has formulated plans to support North Korea by sending ground troops between 50,000 and 75,000 soldiers—who belong to the three divisions of the 39th Shenyang Military District Army stationed in Dalian—as well as approximately 10,000 rapid deployment troops [sinsok paechigun] of the Jinan Military District to the latter. The source said, however, that China will send its troops to North Korea only if North Korea is cornered as a result of an invasion by the United States and South Korea, and that if North Korea invades South Korea, China will not directly provide military support to North Korea, except for spare parts or ammunition for the Chinese-made weapons North Korea currently possesses.

The sources said: Prior to the China visit by Choe Kwang, chief of the General Staff of the North Korean Army, North Korea had sent over 10 high-level leaders from each ministry—such as the Workers Party of Korea, the Army, the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Ministry of Metal Industry—to Beijing to discuss the issues—such as China's participation in a war if it breaks out on the Korean peninsula, as well as its economic support for North Korea if the United Nations imposes economic sanctions on North Korea—with the relevant Chinese authorities, including leaders of the Communist Party of China and its People's Liberation Army. In return for China's support for North Korea, North Korea has proposed that it will grant China the right to use the ports in the East Sea areas, and that it will provide materials such as nonferrous metals and cement to China.

They also said: Kim Kyong-hui, younger sister of Kim Chong-il, a director of the Light Industrial Department of the Workers Party of Korea, visited Beijing in late May to hold working-level meetings with the Chinese side in order to discuss its economic support for North Korea. She is expected to return home around 13 June.

'Regret' Expressed Over Chinese Nuclear Test

SK1106015894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government expressed regret Saturday over the underground nuclear test China conducted in the Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region on Friday.

In an official statement, the Foreign Ministry said it was regrettable that China had again carried out a nuclear test at a time when all other major nuclear powers are refraining from conducting such tests and as active negotiations have been underway for a comprehensive test ban treaty (CTBT) since January.

The Chinese test does not contribute to efforts to maintain international peace, it said.

The South Korean Government urges all nations that possess nuclear weapons to stop testing nuclear devices to ensure early conclusion of the CTBT, and to refrain from undertaking any action that may have a negative impact on the nuclear nonproliferation regime, the statement said.

Seoul, China Agreee To Increase Two-Way Trade

SK0906141394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0534 GMT 9 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP)—South Korea and China have agreed to increase two-way trade from 9 billion U.S. dollars last year to 30 billion dollars in 1997.

At a Korea-China trade ministers' meeting held here Thursday, Chinese Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Minister Wu Yi said China would lower both tariff and non-tariff barriers for imports from South Korea.

Under the agreement, Daewoo Motor of Korea and a Chinese company will shortly conclude a barter contract to exchange 5,000 Daewoo cars for Chinese corn and machine parts. The contract will signal Korea's first car exports to China: previously, used Korean cars have been sold illegally in China.

Trade, Industry and Energy Minister Kim Chol-su requested that China open its car market so that Korean automakers can produce vehicles in joint ventures in China.

Kim also asked for Chinese cooperation in Yukong's oil refinery construction project in Shenzhen, Daewoo's car parts factory project in Shandong Province and the Korea business center's construction project in Beijing, to which Wu responded positively.

In addition, Kim and Wu agreed to promote bilateral cooperation in automobiles, medium-sized aircraft, electronic telephone switching systems and high-definition television.

On China's application for GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) membership, Wu asked for Korea's support and Kim said Seoul would cooperate as Beijing carries out trade reform to join GATT.

China Decides To Import ROK Automobiles

SK0906141494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0704 GMT 9 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP)—Chinese Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Minister Wu Yi said Thursday his country has decided to allow formal imports of Korean-made automobiles.

At a meeting with his South Korean counterpart Kim Chol-su, Wu said, "We decided to formally import Korean-made automobiles although we are in a difficult situation." China's trade minister, meanwhile, asked the Korean side to cooperate in importing Chinese products. Wu noted that it would be difficult for China to import Korean-made vehicles on a cash basis, hinting that Beijing wants to import the automobiles on a counter-purchase basis.

During the meeting, the Korean side demanded that China allow in 5,000 Korean cars. The Chinese, however, failed to set a specific target, according to a Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy official.

"We think the export contract will pave the way for formal exports of Korean-made automobiles to China," the official said. "Daewoo's export contract will not be just a one-time contract and domestic manufacturers could export (their cars) to China continually."

Daewoo Motor Co. has signed a contract with a Chinese firm to ship out 5,000 Lemans, Espero and Prince autos to China around August or September, according to sources.

Seoul, China Plan Exchange of Public Servants

SK0906031894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT 9 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP)—An exchange of public servants between South Korea and China will be realized from June 28 for the first time in history, the Government Administration Ministry said Thursday.

The government plans to send 16 grade-five, working-level officials to a three-week group training course for public servants offered by the Chinese personnel ministry from June 28 to July 19.

The exchange is based on an agreement to expand personnel cooperation signed by Seoul and Beijing last March.

China will also send about 15 public servants to South Korea in early September to attend the central officials training institute here, a Ministry official said.

The exchange of public officials is designed to promote friendly and cooperative relations between the two nations' civil servants by widening their knowledge of the other country's reform policy.

IAEA Inspector Leaves DPRK, Arrives in PRC

SK1106094994 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0900 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Report by Beijing-based correspondent Yi Tong-sik]

[Text] A member of the inspection team of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], who remained in North Korea and observed the process of the replacement of the fuel rods of the nuclear reactor in Yongbyon, arrived in Beijing today. The member of the inspection team, who is confirmed to be (Vladimir Luklo), came to Beijing aboard a North Korean Koryo airliner this morning, with baggage which looked like verification documents, without carrying inspection equipment.

The inspection team member (Luklo), arriving at the Beijing airport, refused to reply to the questions on the progress of the fuel rod replacement of the nuclear reactor in Yongbyon, asking the reporters to confirm it through the IAEA headquarters. He added that he would return to Vienna as soon as possible.

The inspection team member went to North Korea with Heinonen, chief of the inspection section, on 17 May, and remained in North Korea after Section Chief Heinonen returned to the IAEA headquarters with Inspection Department Director Perricos on 28 May and observed the process of the fuel rod replacement of the nuclear reactor in Yongbyon.

U.S. Undersecretary Tarnoff Continues Visit

Meets With President Kim

SK1106062994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0612 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam met with visiting U.S. Undersecretary of State Peter Tarnoff Friday morning to discuss joint Korea-U.S. action on the North Korean nuclear row.

During the hour-plus meeting at Chongwadae, they shared the view that a resolution on sanctions against North Korea will inevitably be adopted by the United Nations Security Council

Senior Presidential Press Secretary Chu Ton-sik told reporters that President Kim and Tarnoff agreed the firm relations between Korea and the United States were easing Koreans' anxiety over the nuclear wrangling.

Tarnoff said that "despite the escalating tension on the Korean peninsula, Koreans are wisely coping with it and this is impressive."

President Kim offered an explanation: "Korean people are now mature enough to trust the government's security policies as the government does not exploit security issues for political power any more."

"Some Americans worry about the security of Korea, but they will be relieved to see Koreans' firm security posture and maturity," the undersecretary noted.

As to former U.S. President Jimmy Carter's planned visit to Pyongyang, President Kim expressed some concern. "Kim Il-song is likely to utilize Carter's visit as a tactic of dialogue and smile toward the Western community," he said.

Tarnoff explained President Bill Clinton believes that Carter's trip should not be an obstacle to UN Security Council sanctions against North Korea.

Touching on North Korea's repeated call for direct talks with the United States, Kim and Tarnoff agreed it was a tactic designed to secure the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea.

Earlier in the day, Tarnoff held talks with Deputy Prime Minister Yi Hong-ku on similar issues.

Remarks on DPRK, Carter Cited

SK1106095994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0952 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 11 (YONHAP)—U.S. Undersecretary of State Peter Tarnoff on Saturday denied former President Jimmy Carter will carry any message from Washington to North Korea. He also denied speculations that the United States shifted from its earlier position and is now willing to engage in Moscow-proposed multilateral conference to defuse the North Korean nuclear crisis.

Tarnoff, heading home after his two-day visit to Seoul, said at an airport news conference that the priority focus is to push a sanction resolution at the United Nations.

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher, emerging from talks with Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev, was quoted as saying that Washington is willing to positively consider the eight-way conference Russia suggested to discuss the North Korean nuclear issue. For now, adopting a Security Council resolution has to come foremost than any multilateral conference, Tarnoff said, adding that the resolution will be ready within days.

Tarnoff was optimistic about China's cooperation on U.N. resolution, saying that Beijing fully understands the seriousness of the current situation. Knowing that, China will act in harmony as a member of the international community, he said.

Asked whether Carter will carry any message from President Bill Clinton when he visits North Korea next week, the undersecretary emphasized that the ex-President goes to North Korea as a private citizen.

Washington, therefore, has no intention to deliver a message through him, he said.

Former U.S President Carter Arrives 13 Jun

SK1306073594 Seoul YONHAP in English 0727 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP)—Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter flew into Seoul Monday in a prelude to his visit to North Korea, with the possibility of his mediation in the nuclear crisis gaining widespread attention.

Carter is visiting the two Koreas as head of his private peace center. He meets with South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu and President Kim Yong-sam before passing through the heavily fortified truce village of Panmunjom into the North Wednesday [15 June].

He is expected to meet North Korean leader Kim Il-song, who is reportedly waiting for Carter to deliver a message to U.S. President Bill Clinton on his proposal for defusing the current nuclear tensions.

The former president will return to Seoul June 18 via Panmunjom and hold a press conference before heading back to the United States the same day.

Carter goes to Pyongyang as the U.N. Security Council prepares to circulate a U.S.-drafted resolution seeking punitive sanctions against the communist state for reneging on nuclear inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Seoul, U.S. Nuclear Issue Approach Criticized

SK1006150494 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Jun 94 p 2

[Article by New York-based correspondent Kim Sung-yong from the column "Reporter's Memo Book"]

[Text] We feel that the stance taken by the foreign policy authorities of the ROK and the United States over the last year and three months in dealing with the crisis of the North Korean nuclear issue has often been the captive of "subjective expectations." When the U.S. CIA made an analysis around the end of last year that North Korea may have already completed producing one or two nuclear warheads, the foreign policy authorities of the ROK and the United States dismissed it, saying, "It is a hypothetical scenario assuming the worst situation." Then, since last spring, the tone has changed in that this analysis could be true. When North Korea began to replace the fuel rods last month, the U.S. authorities, thinking that North Korea has only one "robot arm" for the replacement of fuel rods, said that it would take two to three months for North Korea to replace all the fuel rods. However, they were taken by surprise when North Korea swiftly replaced the fuel rods in a few weeks. Different from the U.S. assessment, North Korea had two robot arms.

If North Korea reprocesses the fuel rods it has taken out, it will be able to extract plutonium for four to five nuclear warheads by the end of this year. From the large-size reactor it will complete as early as next year, North Korea will be able to produce plutonium for 10 to 12 nuclear warheads annually in a few years. During the inspection last March, it was confirmed that new reprocessing facilities were being built in North Korea in addition to those in operation.

The positions of the ROK and U.S. foreign policy authorities as to this situation have been quite relaxed. During his visit to New York last February, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu stressed dialogue saying, "It will take three to four more years for North Korea to pose a practical nuclear threat equipping itself with all the detonating devices and delivery means." While the North Korean nuclear capability's swiftness has been confirmed and North Korea is threatening to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the ROK diplomats are repeating the statement that "North Korea is promising to allow all the inspections of its nuclear processing in the future." The ROK and the United States—which did not mention until recently the measures in case sanctions are taken—are raising their voice about sanctions after North Korea replaced the fuel rods. It is doubtful how much the ROK and the United States are prepared for the crisis to be created by the sanctions because the two countries had so much optimistic hopes in negotiations for the past 15 months.

The ROK diplomats, who visited the United Nations recently say, "The development toward sanctions resulted from the consistent policy we have pursued." However, the present development being as horrible as it is, no one will agree to or be impressed by the interpretation that the ROK diplomacy has been consistent.

Mobilization Exercise Planned in Focus Lens-94

SK1306022994 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 13 Jun 94 p 2

[By reporter Kim Chong-tu]

[Text] It was learned on 12 June that the ROK Government plans to conduct the ROK-U.S. joint "Ulchi-Focus Lens-94 exercise" on a large scale for 14 days, from 22 August to 4 September, to inspect the nation's readiness for mobilization.

To inspect the nation's capabilities to mobilize resources and recover damages, during the 22-27 Ulchi exercise, the government plans to select Seoul as an exhibition city in conducting exercises for preparing against disasters, stabilizing the people's livelihoods, and maintaining the government's functions.

According to authorities concerned, government ministries will conduct surprise exercises of their own, as well. For example, the Ministries of Home Affairs and Transportation will conduct an exercise for mobilizing personnel and vehicles; the Ministry of Agriculture, Forest, and Fisheries will conduct a river-crossing exercise for barges loaded with grain and an exercise for distributing grain; the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs will conduct an exercise for guarding against poisonous gas; and the Ministries of Home Affairs and Trade, Industry, and Energy will conduct an exercise for preparing against the rupture of electricity, water, and gas supplies.

Defense Ministry Conducts Inspection of Munitions

SK1306032194 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 13 Jun 94 p 1

[Text] It was learned on 12 June that, in connection with aggravated tensions on the Korean peninsula over the North Korean nuclear issue, the Defense Ministry is now conducting on-the-spot inspections of the state of reserve munitions—such as weapons, ammunition, oil, and food needed for a war—and the supporting system in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

The Defense Ministry has inspected the munitions supply system by regularly examining related papers so far, however, it is exceptionally conducting actual inspections on it because of the seriousness in the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Inspection teams dispatched by the ministry to major munitions bases throughout the country are now conducting a comprehensive inspection of the munitions supply system by surveying the thickness of protection walls of warehouses of explosive materials, such as ammunition and oil, and the state of secured defensive facilities and supply lines.

The Defense Ministry will complete the inspection before the end of June and will take supplementary measures after finding out problems in coping with North Korea's possible intensive artillery firing, air raids, and special troop infiltration in a war.

The ministry will reflect the supplementary measures in the operations training for protecting munitions supply facilities during the planned Ulchi-Focus Lens exercise in August.

A Defense Ministry official said on 12 June: "It is expected that, if an all-out war takes place on the Korean peninsula, both South and North Korea will strike a serious blow to each other in an early stage by mobilizing all their firepower. Accordingly, it is necessary for sufficient munitions to be supplied." He also said: "According to the result of the inspection conducted so far, we have secured enough major munitions—weapons, ammunition, oil, and food—to carry out a war until we have support from outside."

Our country is supposed to have major munitions support, including weapons and ammunition, from the United States and other countries in case of war. It is anticipated that it will take at least 45 days for a transport ship carrying military supplies from the United States to the ROK. It is learned that the ROK keeps reserve war materiel to stand for at least three months. (endall) 13 Jun mp/Austin/KMP26136.02/ KA611306.07/kw 13/0321z Jun BT #2443 NNNN

Proposes Budget Increase

SK1306064794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0622 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP)—The Defense Ministry has set its budget for next year at 11,338.8 billion won, a 12.5-percent rise from this year's 10,753 billion won, and is currently holding discussions with the Economic Planning Board [EPB].

The ministry announced Monday its operating and maintenance budget for next year has been raised by 13.6 percent to 7,997.3 billion won while the "maintenance for war potential" budget was increased to 3,341.5 billion won, up 9.9 percent from this year.

If the draft budget is confirmed, the ratio of operating and maintenance costs will climb to 70.5 percent of the total budget from this year's 69.8 percent while that for combat war maintenance costs will drop to 29.5 percent.

At the same time, the ministry decided to enhance the transparency of budget formulation and implementation by disclosing the details of the Yulgok budget in the course of deliberations at the EPB and National Assembly.

The operating and maintenance budget will be used to improve the lives of servicemen through promotion of their morale and welfare (540.3 billion won); improvement of treatment for soldiers (172.8 billion won); and realization of operating expenses for units (65.2 billion won).

In particular, the ministry set aside 540.3 billion won to boost pay for professional soldiers, increase allowances for special-area duty and stabilize housing for long-term servicemen.

Civil Defense Exercises Scheduled

SK1006141394 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1201 GMT 10 Jun 94

[Text] The Ministry of Home Affairs has decided to conduct a civil defense exercise on 15 June focusing on an anti-air raid exercise on a nationwide scale, rather than the exercises to prepare for disasters that the Home Ministry has focused on to date.

The 15 June civil defense exercise will consist of the sounding of the air-raid siren, residents taking refuge in shelters, control of motor vehicles, emergency rehabilitation work in preparation for the power outage and the cut-off of the water supply, and an exercise to prepare for chemical, biological, and radiological warfare.

The Home Ministry also has decided to check all the facilities in preparation for war, such as some 223,000 shelters and some 59,000 emergency water-supply facilities across the country. This is the first time that all the war-time shelter facilities will be checked across the country.

The Home Ministry has also decided to distribute pamphlets through neighborhood meetings on 25 June guiding the people as to how they should act in a time of war, including a nuclear war.

The government has also decided to conduct the Chungmu Exercise, a regional general crisis management exercise, in Seoul and its vicinity for six days beginning 22 August. Eight government ministries, including the Home Ministry, will participate in this exercise to be conducted by the State Contingency Planning Committee to check the ability to cope with disasters, such as power outages, cut-off of water-supply, and food shortages.

Government Decides To Strengthen Civil Defense

SK1306070694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0656 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 13 (YONHAP)—As tension mounts over the nuclear dispute with North Korea, the government has decided to strengthen the civil defense structure by checking and revamping civil defense organizations and facilities.

Under the decision made at a Central Civil Defense Council Meeting presided over by Prime Minister Yi Yong-tok Monday, the government will also increase civil defense-related educational and public relations programs to focus public attention on national security.

An emergency call-up exercise will be conducted Wednesday and Thursday to check the mobilization status of 6.6 million reservists for civil defense.

Air-raid shelters, emergency water supply systems and warning systems will be tested and renovated, if need be, by the end of the month in full preparation for any emergencies.

The air-raid drill on Wednesday will focus on evacuation to shelters, vehicular traffic control, first aid for the injured and emergency reconstruction of destroyed facilities.

The Ulchi defense exercise slated for late August will serve as an overall test of the government's ability to manage a crisis—not only an emergency in the run-up to war but also a flood, fire or other disaster.

The government should keep the public informed of every security development to ensure that they do not fear for their safety and willingly participate in civil defense drills, Prime Minister Yi told the meeting. Emergency preparations should be carried out in such a manner that neither will they cause the people excessive uneasiness nor will they provide any reason for North Korea to make military provocations, he stressed.

Attending the meeting were Economic Planning Minister Chong Chae-sok, National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku, Home Minister Choe Hyong-u, Defense Minister Yi Pyong-tae and Emergency Planning Committee Chairman Chon Yong-taek, among others.

Seoul Decides on Cultural, Sports Attaches

SK0906141794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0933 GMT 9 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 9 (YONHAP)—The government has decided to send cultural and sports attaches to six cities in five foreign countries. "With President Kim Yong-sam's approval on last May 23, we have since early this month been consulting with the Foreign Ministry and other related offices on the dispatch of cultural and sports attaches," Culture and Sports Minister Yi Min-sop told reporters on Thursday. He said a cultural and sports attache will be posted to each of New York, Los Angeles, Paris, Tokyo, Moscow and Beijing.

The attaches will be selected from among those officials armed with specialized knowledge and good foreign language proficiency in the areas of culture and sports, Yi said. The duties of the cultural and sports attaches will be to excavate, restore or study Korea's historical relics abroad, support overseas cultural, art, sports and youth programs, and assist in the protection and exports of Korea's cultural pieces.

Hyundai To Produce Local Content Car by Sep

SK1006014794 Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT 10 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 10 (YONHAP)—South Korean automakers will soon be turning out 100-percent local content medium-and large-sized passenger cars.

Hyundai Motor will start production in September of two new units of the H-car model. with locally supplied parts and components accounting for 98 percent, the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy said Friday.

Equipped with a four-cylinder DOHC (Double Overhead Camshaft) engine, they will be in the 2,000cc and 2,500cc classes. Hyundai has manufactured such key components as engines and transmissions and developed body designs for these models, ministry officials said.

The H-car model's localization rate of 98 percent compares with 96.7 percent for Hyundai's 2,000cc DOHC Sonata II model, 83.2 percent and 89.6 percent for Kia's 2,000cc DOHC Potentia and Concord models and 80.5 percent for two Daewoo models—the 2,000cc Espero and Prince cars.

A Hyundai motor official said his company will import only a few parts of the transistor motor and axle for the

H-car model because imports are cheaper than their local counterparts, suggesting that Hyundai will soon be capable of producing 100-percent local content cars in the 2,000cc and 2,500cc classes.

Hyundai plans to turn out 13,000 units of the H-car model between September and December and increase production to 36,000 next year for both the domestic and overseas markets.

Burma

India Asked To Begin Hydroelectric Projects

BK0906160794 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 9 Jun 94

[Text] Myanmar [Burma] has invited India to invest in hydroelectric projects. The country's minister for planning, Brigadier General Abel told our Southeast Asia correspondent that India can also use the electricity generated from such projects for its northeastern states. General Abel said Myanmar wants to develop agro-food processing, fisheries, mining and engineering industries with Indian help.

The visiting high-level Indian delegation led by the union commerce secretary today called on the Myanmar deputy prime minister and discussed modalities for opening of border trade and remove bottlenecks in the bilateral trade.

Military Announces Attack on Khun Sa Camps

BK1306063494 Hong Kong AFP in English 0553 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Rangoon, June 13 (AFP)—The Burmese military overran two base camps of the Shan state warlord Khun Sa at the weekend, killing at least 32 guerrillas and losing 17 of their own men, the New Light of Myanmar newspaper said Monday.

News of the assault Saturday in Burma's eastern Shan state had been preceded by a campaign in the official press denouncing Khun Sa as a drug-runner and a "murderous terrorist."

If a person found in possession of just 15 grams of heroin deserves the death sentence, then Khun Sa, who deals in hundreds of tons of drugs, deserves the death sentence more than 100 times over, the paper said.

The report said the military also had 31 wounded in the attack on camps where 600 of Khun Sa's Muang Tai Army (MTA) fighters were based.

The military seized 47 weapons, 199 mines, 304 hand grenades, 53 mortar rounds, 53 assorted rockets, 7,800 rounds of ammunition and other equipment as well as 3.5 pounds (1.6 kilograms) of marijuana, the daily said.

Lieutenant General Tin Oo, the army chief of staff and commander of the No.1 bureau of special operations, had visited the area from June 9 to 11 to encourage front-line troops, the paper said.

In the continuing press campaign, an article Monday described Khun Sa's nationalist pose as "media hype."

"He is a mere criminal ... and his group is also a mere drug ring or a murderous terrorist group," the article said.

Eight NLD MPs, Organizers Surrender

BK1006154594 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Jun 94

[Excerpt] Eight persons—five elected representatives from Kachin State and three NLD [National League for Democracy] organizers—who absconded to the (Pagyaung) region in Kachin State and formed the NLD Liberated Area-North, surrendered at Myitkyina on 5 June through the KIO [Kachin Independence Organization], Kachin Special Region-2.

They are U N. Nang Gam, elected representative from Machambaw Township constituency; U Yau Si, elected representative from Putao Township constituency; U Marpan Sin elected representative from Hkawbude Township constituency; U Kya Mya elected representative from Mohnyin Township constituency-2; U Kyaw Maung elected representative from Mohnyin Township constituency-1; U Min Swe and U Ba Win, NLD organizers from Kyunhla Township; and U Thein Aung, NLD organizer from Indaw Subtownship, Mogaung Township. [passage omitted]

Precursor Chemicals for Khun Sa Seized

94WD0403A Rangoon THE NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR in English 18 May 94 p 12

[text]-Yangon, 17 May - A Tatmadaw column of the Eastern Command, acting on information, seized 3333.96 litres of acetic anhydride, used in refining heroin, from about 60 members of Khun Sa's SURA armed group after a 20-minute engagement with them on 13 May near Wunlon Village in Loilem Township.

The acid was in 126 containers.

The Tatmadaw column also impounded 62 pack-saddles from the armed group which fled in disarray after the battle. The seized acid is believed to be destined for opium refineries of Khun Sa's armed group, which are situated on the Myanmar-Thai border.

Acetic anhydride is an essential element in refining heroin. A kilo or a litre of the liquid is needed for producing a kilo of heroin.

Over 4,000 litres of acetic anhydride were also seized together with culprits from a truck which parked at Yayayekwin Ward, Taunggyi on 15 November last year. The acid was on its way to refineries of Khun Sa's Loimaw armed group, notorious for their drug trafficking and opium refining, which is their main business.

A Tatmadaw column of Eastern Command while on security duty also seized another 415.8 litres and nine horses/mules from a caravan on 5 December 1992 when they found a group of smugglers heading for the border near Narpaw Village in Kengtung Township.

The Tatmadaw and people's Police Force members are exposing and arresting drug smugglers who are trying to transport precursor chemicals to Khun Sa's SUA/SURA armed groups which are hiding on the Myanmar-Thai border.

The security personnel are also crushing the SUA/SURA group who are selling their refined heroin on international drug market.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Accord on Environment Signed With Denmark

BK1306082494 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Malaysia and Denmark today signed a memorandum of understanding, MOU, to cooperate on environmental protection and natural resources management. Under the MOU, the Danish Government will fund Malaysia with U.S. $10 million per year for a period of five years. Minister of Science, Technology, and Environment Datuk Law Hieng Ding signed on behalf of Malaysia, while the Danish minister of environment, Mr. Svend Auken, signed for his government in Kuala Lumpur.

Speaking to newsmen, Datuk Law said the Danish cooperation for environment and development, or (?Dance) program, had identified three major projects. These include the national coastal zone management plan, the establishment of Institute of Environmental Studies, and Institute of Environmental Technology and Management. Datuk Law said once the project is completed, the technology developed would be shared with other countries in the region.

Meanwhile, the Danish environment minister said the hazardous waste collection system, to be constructed in Penang, will become a model for similar system in the region. It is expected to be implemented in Thailand and Vietnam as well.

Singapore

President Ong Discharged After Medical Check-Up

BK1106114294 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1100 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] President Ong Teng Cheong has been discharged from the National University Hospital. The president was warded on Wednesday evening for a routine medical check-up which included an endoscopic examination of the stomach, colon, and rectum.

President Ong, who is suffering from low-grade lymphoma, was warded for rest and observation.

Cambodia

U.S. Advisers, 'Agression' Protested

BK1106104694 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Jun 94

["Communique of the Provisional National Commission Against the Second U.S. War of Aggression in Cambodia"; dated 5 June]

[Text] Since May 1st, when we announced the establishment of the Provisional National Commission Against the Second U.S. War of Aggression in Cambodia, we have received a succession of letters, particularly from students, teachers, professors, civil servants, soldiers, farmers, and traders in various provinces and districts of our Cambodia. These letters have welcomed and voiced support for the establishment of our Commission and have exposed and demonstrated the bad consequences of the previous U.S. war of aggression and the consequences that will result from the continued fueling of the communist Vietnamese aggressors' war by the U.S. Administration in Cambodia.

Our Commission has been greatly encouraged by this vigorous support. The commission would like to issue this communique summing up the essence of these letters.

1. What were the tremendously destructive effects and what was the nature of the suffering that resulted from the first U.S. war of aggression?

The first U.S. war of aggression in Cambodia lasted from March 1970 to April 1975. This war was a large-scale one involving land, naval, and air forces, and artillery, including the forces of [late Cambodian general] Lon Nol and (Thieu-Ky) [former South Vietnamese leader]. Then, the entire Cambodian territory was the victim of bullets, shells, and all sorts of bombs dropped from aircraft. Some of the bombs weighed up to 1,000 kilograms and made craters as big as ponds and reservoirs. Some bombs damaged the soil, as for example in Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Kratie, Kompong Cham, Kandal, Takeo, and Kampot. To this day these craters remain visible.

Furthermore, hundreds of thousands of oxen and buffaloes, the farmers' livelihood, were killed by bullets and shells. The United States used B-52, B-57, F-105, F-4, F-111, OV-10, L-24, C-130, C-121, DC-3, and DC-7 aircraft, and all types of helicopters, to drop various kinds of bombs, which destroyed entire villages, property, water jars, plates, cooking pans, fish paste, and salt. Everything was destroyed. Forests in eastern Cambodia, such as in Ratanakiri, Mondolkiri, Kratie, Stung Treng, and Kompong Cham were razed and transformed into open fields. Some trees were damaged, shattered, or pierced through. Thousands of cubic meters of timber were destroyed. People fled their houses and villages to avoid aircraft; they lived in the forest and were affected by malaria and fever. The health of tens of thousands of people was affected; these people are still suffering. Consequently, the children of these people were also affected with limb disability, blindness, and neurotic diseases. Apart from this, tens of thousands of our people died; and hundreds of thousands more were disabled in provinces in eastern Cambodia as well as in the central part of the country and in areas around Phnom Penh city.

Women, men, adolescents, babies, and elderly people all suffered from this savage U.S. war. Some have become abnormal due to the effects on their brains, nerves, and body. All this was the result of the U.S. reliance on the strength of its war machine to kill the Cambodian nation and people. Nobody forgets this; no Cambodian forgets this—neither do the land, rivers, lakes, ponds, forests, and hills. The results are permanently engraved and will be visible everywhere for generations.

2. Another bad consequence of the U.S. Administration's involvement in the communist Vietnamese aggressors' war of aggression in Cambodia was the deaths of American people.

The United States interference in Cambodia now comes on top of the communist Vietnamese aggressors' war in the form of military advisers and specialists, and through the supply of tanks, aircraft, and ammunition. This amounts to a declaration of war. Later on, more military advisers, specialists, or U.S. troops will be directly involved in various ways or on different battlefields in Cambodia. Later on, the United States will send 500, 1,000, or 5,000 soldiers to Cambodia, saying that these troops are for protecting U.S. experts and advisers. In fact, these troops will come to participate directly in the fighting in Cambodia.

Now that the United States has dispatched advisers to wage war to kill the Cambodian nation and people, the problem is this: Will U.S. soldiers be killed or not; will they be wounded or not? No one can be certain about this because a war is the fighting among warring parties. If you have come to kill others, other people also have the right to defend themselves. If the United States has a lot of weapons and can kill 100 or 1,000 Cambodians on each battlefield, some U.S. soldiers will unavoidably be killed or wounded, from a few to a dozen. If the war continues, more Cambodians and increasing numbers of Americans will be killed.

This is the law of war: if you play with fire, you will be burned. The Cambodian people do not want war, neither do the American people. This is certain.

Therefore, on this occasion, the Cambodian people in all circles would like to appeal to the United States, which loves peace, justice, and mankind, not to let Americans die in vain in Cambodia. The American people have clearly understood the bad consequences of the military involvements of previous U.S. Administrations.

1. War sowed great destruction for the Cambodian nation and people, who have suffered for 15 years from the Vietnamese aggressors' war.

2. War will kill Cambodians as well as Americans, if the U.S. Administration ventures into and get involved in the communist Vietnamese's war in Cambodia.

3. The Cambodian and American people, who love peace and justice, want peace and not death. The two peoples want to have peaceful and friendly relations.

This is the profound request of both the Cambodian and American people. The Cambodian and American people should cooperate to prevent the U.S. Administration from sending troops to fight in Cambodia through any means—whether through military advisers and experts, aircraft pilots, or those who repair roads and bridges for transporting troops and war equipment. These persons will all be involved in war.

We hold that the American people, like the Cambodian people, want peace and peaceful and friendly relations. We repeatedly appeal for the use of peace and friendship to solve the Cambodian problem. This way is a thousand millions times better than fueling the war. Involvement in war is a thousand millions times worse than ending it. The Cambodian people and the American people want peace and are totally opposed to war.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 5 June 1994

[Signed] The Provisional National Commission Against the U.S. War of Aggression in Cambodia

Government Statement on King's Concern

BK1206132894 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 12 Jun 94

["Statement of the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia"; dated 11 June—read by announcer]

[Text] After receiving a statement dated 10 June from His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk Varaman, king of the Kingdom of Cambodia [KOC], in which His Majesty expressed concern over the continued destruction and bloodshed in the KOC, the Royal Government of Cambodia [RGC] would like to issue the following statement for national and international public opinion:

The RGC voices its support for this statement by His Majesty. This is because the continued massacre, sabotage, and destruction of the national and people's property are the causes for the losses of property and human lives and a major obstacle hindering the process for national reconciliation and for the nation's restoration and reconstruction.

The RGC also wants to recall that it has all along displayed genuine goodwill in pursuing the policy of peace and national reconciliation of His Majesty the King, especially his superb initiatives to bring about an immediate end to the massacre in Cambodia. The RGC has always expressed its support for all the superb ideas of His Majesty the King, particularly the king's proposals and pleas for a complete, immediate, permanent, irreversible, and unconditional cease-fire throughout the country.

But unfortunately, the Khmer Rouge obstinately have refused to abandon their strategy to prolong the war and have continued to massacre, menace, and destroy the peaceful life of the Cambodian people.

The Khmer Rouge have resorted to all schemes and means and raised all sorts of illegitimate and unreasonable proposals and arguments, which run counter to the wish of the Cambodians and world community, in an attempt to hinder His Majesty the King's lofty ideas for peace and national reconciliation and unity, particularly his proposal made at the roundtable meeting held in Chhanghsu-on Palace on 27 and 28 May 1994 calling for a complete, immediate, and irreversible cease-fire on the spot to be observed everywhere on 15 June, beginning at noon.

Firmly adhering to the spirit of love for peace and national reconciliation of the RGC and the people throughout the country, the RGC fervently expresses its desire for the coming roundtable meeting on 15 June to achieve success in bringing about a clear specification on the schedule for a complete, immediate, on-the-spot, and permanent cease-fire.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 11 June 1994

List of Delegates to 15 Jun Roundtable Revealed

BK1206102794 Phnom Penh REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 12 Jun 94 pp 1, 2

[Summary] A government official revealed that the Royal Government of Cambodia [RGC] and the Khmer Rouge have already chosen their representatives to the roundtable commission. The four representatives from the RGC are: "Sok An, Tol Loah, Yu Hokkri, and Chhuo Leanghuot." But this official did not confirm whether there will be any change in this composition before the commission's scheduled meeting is held in Phnom Penh on 15 June under the chairmanship of Samdech Chakkrei Nhoek Chulong. The roundtable commission delegation from the Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] will arrive in Phnom Penh on 13 June to attend the meeting.

According to a report on 10 June by the CAMBODIAN DAILY in English, the four PDK delegates on the commission will be chosen from among the following six officials: "Chan Youran, Mak Ben, Tep Khunnal, Tup Kiem, Meas Chey, and Sok Roeu."

The topics on the agenda are:

1) The answer from both sides on whether they will or will not accept a permanent cease-fire in Cambodia.

2) The PDK's proposal on the minimal policy program.

Various analysts have expressed doubts that the 15 June meeting will be successful because the Pyongyang roundtable failed despite the fact that it was chaired by the king himself.

Editorial Views Formation of New Government

BK1106122394

[Editorial Report] Phnom Penh REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian on 11 June carries a 650-word item saying that "according to a report, a government for national salvation will be set up to replace the current royal government." The report quotes a "high-ranking official in the royal government" as saying that "Samdech Sihanouk will become head of state with power and the throne left to his son" and that "this new government, called the national salvation government, will be led by a prime minister who is a neutral personality." The paper adds that there is as yet no clear indication as to who would be the candidate for the post of prime minister. The paper goes on to say that analysts consider this plan a ploy to create further confusion and an attempt to revive the almost doomed roundtable talks.

The paper concludes by saying: "Although there is no official reaction yet from the two Samdech Prime Ministers, it is believed that the sole reason for this plan is to bring the Khmer Rouge into this new government! And it is certain that the royal government will not accept this plan. It is still remembered that students and the association of monks from Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of southern Vietnam] recently demanded to stage a demonstration to hand over power to the king; however, this demand was thwarted."

Indonesia

Striking Workers Release Hostages

BK1006140394 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 10 Jun 94 p 3

[By Simon Sinaga in Jakarta]

[Text] Workers at a cigarette factory in north Sumatera, on strike since last Saturday for payment of overtime claims, yesterday released three foremen whom they had taken hostage briefly earlier in the day.

A company official who declined to be named said the nearly 4,000 employees of the N.V. [expansion unknown] Sumatera Tobacco Trading company in the industrial town of Pematang Siantar, 120 km south of Medan, had yet to return to work.

Manpower Ministry officials have been trying to mediate in the six-day dispute, which has been confined to the factory premises. Dozens of police and military personnel have been deployed in the area.

The situation at the factory remained tense yesterday evening, but the workers, who damaged some company offices and property on Wednesday, did not resort to any more violence, sources said.

It was not known why the employees held the three foremen hostage. Two were ethnic-Chinese Indonesians and the third came from Java.

The workers began their strike action last Saturday after their demands for payment of overtime claims were not met.

The head of the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation's Medan branch, Mr. Alamsyah, said that on Tuesday the entire workforce marched to the local police station to protest against the detention of one of their colleagues who had been among the most vocal during the strike.

No clashes occurred between workers and security forces, but on Wednesday workers damaged property on the factory premises.

A labour activist source said that although the Manpower Ministry was trying to mediate in the incident, the "workers appeared to have lost trust in the officials".

Workers in Medan and surrounding towns staged violent demonstrations in April, causing untold damage to factories, shops, houses and other property. One ethnic-Chinese businessman was killed.

The government this week began prosecuting over 80 people for their involvement in that protest, which workers had mounted to demand higher minimum wages and better working conditions.

Mr Alamsyah did not link the action at the Sumatera Tobacco Trading company with the earlier more widespread unrest. But he said some company employees were not even getting the officially sanctioned Rp [rupiah] 3,100 (S$2.21) [Singapore dollar] daily minimum wage.

Suharto Says Big Companies Beneficial

BK1006121994 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 30 May 94 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—President Suharto yesterday spoke in defense of the big businesses which dominate Indonesian industry, saying that their critics overlook the major benefits they bring to the country.

Speaking to about 140 students of cooperative ownership at his Tapos ranch near here, Suharto said Indonesian big business provides the capital and management which neither the government nor the cooperatives can muster, to build some of the giant projects necessary for development.

"You didn't expect us to wait until we're capable to carry out the projects did you?" he asked his visitors during a dialog.

He said critics tend to look at the ownerships of these businesses but completely ignore the benefits they bring, in terms of products, employment and taxes.

"Surely they must have been beneficial. I can't believe that they have not," he said citing the examples of textiles and cement industries in which Indonesia has become self sufficient.

"Let's not look at who owns these corporations. Without them we'd still be dependent on imports," he said. "The plants create job opportunities and if they are profitable, then they are paying taxes."

He gave assurances that the government will make sure that big corporations will not be allowed to hold monopolies. "We have ways of doing this," he said.

Suharto cautioned against people demanding the enactment of an anti-monopoly law, because the constitution acknowledges that monopolies are permissible if controlled by the government with the intention of bringing benefits "to as many people as possible."

The President however stressed that the government remains committed to the development of cooperatives, which the constitution regards as one of the country's three economic pillars along with public and private enterprises.

It is the task of the cooperative's managers to strengthen their positions before they can be entrusted with big projects, he said.

He said while the constitution allows for the government to acquire anything in the name of the people, there is no plan for the government to attempt to control everything the way communist countries do.

The group of cooperatives students were the latest guests to Suharto's ranch, itself often the subject of criticism and gossip, as the President himself acknowledges.

He said critics often portrayed the ranch as a luxury place with a palace, helipad, a swimming pool and a golf course.

He said the pool is actually a pond where the cattle drink, the golf course is grazing land and the helipad is actually a place where the ranch operators dry coffee and cocoa seeds.

The palace is actually a Joglo (traditional Javanese house) which he said he bought at an auction after an exhibition in Jakarta.

The President was accompanied during the tour of the ranch by Minister of Cooperatives Subiakto Tjakrawerdaya, Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports Hayono Isman and acting rector of the Pajajaran University Tanwir Mukawi.

During the question and answer session, a manager of a student cooperative in East Kalimantan queried the President's initiative to compel companies to hand over up to a fifth of their equity to cooperatives, saying that after the initial massive publicity, the plan has stopped dead in its tracks.

Suharto responded that the initiative was still much alive but that there are problems.

"It needs more time," he said.

Daily Views Disruption of National Unity

BK1206123194 Jakarta SUARA PEMBARUAN in Indonesian 1 Jun 94 p 2

[Editorial: "Facing the Events That Flare Up To Turn Into Issues"]

[Text] In the remaining years of the first 25-year long-term development master plan (PJP I) it was predicted that the challenges and dynamics that Indonesia faces under the second 25-year long term development plan (PJP II) will not be totally the same as those it encountered under PJP I. The people's aspirations also will change. The prediction proved to be quite true because we recently saw the emergence of several events on the national scene.

To cite an example, a series of events took place over the last two months. These events, which eventually turned into national issues, were putting us under a kind of pressure and were also worrisome. As a matter of fact, they can disrupt national unity and cohesion. Nobody seemed to know the perpetrators of the events or what their objectives were. However, it is apparent that these events are destructive to the people, the public order, and the country if they are not completely prevented from turning into sensitive issues.

The allegation that the government was planning to shorten the retirement age for civil servants and to replace the leadership of the Functional Group faction in the House of Representatives were among the several issues that cropped up. The government formally had put an end to such rumors. The other issues concerned the liquidation of the Summa Bank's assets, the unpaid bank loans by 50 conglomerate companies, and the wish by professionals to create the ICKI [Association of Indonesian Nationalist Intellectuals]. The people who were involved in these issues were clamoring for support from President Suharto. The ICKI was dissolved even before it materialized.

Prior to the press briefing by Murdiono, minister/state secretary, on the extension of General Feisal Tanjung's service as the commander of the Republic of Indonesia Armed Forces [ABRI], all sorts of speculation about the armed forces' top leadership were made by ABRI personnel at headquarters in Cilangkap. The unpleasant issue spreading at that time was that the ABRI is divided into factions. This is a very dangerous issue.

The above-mentioned issues were only those that the public could gain access to through mass media reports. These did not include the rumors and gossip that spread nationwide about the mass protests and demonstrations taking place here and there in the country. Such issues are worrisome. If they are not immediately resolved, they can disrupt the national stability that we thus far have struggled very hard to achieve.

It is not easy to know for sure the causes that led to the recent flare up of issues in the country. A special in-depth study of events is required to determine the causes. If we base our theory on the experience of several developing countries, such issues normally flare up when several existing institutions remain frozen, their functions are reduced, or they become defunct. Some institutions were granted a status quo position. As a matter of fact, all kinds of gossip and rumors became the daily menu [preceding word in English] while politicians were still facing obstacles in their efforts to reach a consensus to resolve the issues constitutionally.

It is possible for issues to develop when the bureaucracy is obviously inefficient and is bogged down with the inability to make collective decisions on state matters. In a situation where there is no full guarantee for human rights protection and when economic disparity is widening, there will be more opportunities for the people to spread rumors about anything and everything.

Generally, such a situation only will benefit a group of people such as those with a specific political ideology, "the annoyed people's front", and other movements that reject establishment.

On the other hand, the rapid social development and the advancement of modern science and technology, which is affected by the currents of globalization, will add greater dynamism to the unsteady situation. We will see the emergence of a period of transition or national instability in this situation. Usually such a period also will provide the opportunity for several issues to develop. Ironically, they attract the people's attention.

As we already know, our entry into the PJP II simultaneously marked the beginning of the take-off process in our efforts to upgrade the quality of our people from a developing agrarian society to a modern and industrialized society. The process of ugrading our society can also be called the transitional period. Several kinds of issues always spread in a transitional period.

The matter to be decided now is, on one hand, the effort to create concrete measures to be taken to prevent the conflicting issues from spreading; and, on the other, to prevent the people from being trapped by such issues.

Edi Sudrajat, minister of defense and security, has stressed repeatedly the significance of upholding the very foundation of the unitary republic and the need for the people to fully understand nationalism in the Republic of Indonesia, which has been handed down by the founders of the republic. This is important regarding the idea that Indonesia will be a strong country if all the various components that make up the nation are strong.

The modernization trend can cause a nation that is not very strong to stumble into the process of disintegration and it finally will divide the nation and create disunity among the people.

Laos

Reportage on Burma's Than Shwe Delegation Visit

President Speaks at Banquet

BK1006121594 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Jun 94

[Speech by Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, delivered at the Vientiane banquet hosted on 9 June in honor of the visiting high-level delegation of the government of the Union of Myanmar headed by Than Shwe, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council—recorded]

[Text] Today, the Lao National Assembly, government, and people as well as my wife and I are highly honored and very pleased to welcome to our country Your Excellency the chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], your wife, and delegation. Your choice of our country as the first destination for your first visit abroad since your assumption of the SLORC chairmanship is regarded as a great honor to our republic. This visit is an event of great significance in the history of relations between our two countries. We highly value this visit and are confident that it will contribute not only to further strengthening our ties of friendship and cooperation, but also to building peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation among countries in this region.

Your Excellency the chairman, ladies and gentlemen, Laos and Myanmar are two neighboring countries sharing a common border. They also share a similar history, that is they were colonized by foreign powers.

The peoples of Laos and Myanmar have maintained friendly ties and brotherly affection since ancient times. We are both Buddhist followers who practice a similar culture, traditions, and customs and constantly make religious merit together. We also assist and support one another at all times. The Lao Government and people would like to express our sincere thanks to the government and people of Myanmar for donating rice and other relief aid when we encountered difficulties and shortages in recent years. At the same time, we are very proud of the incessant growth and development in our fine relations of friendship and cooperation. This is seen concretely in the exchange of visits by delegations at various levels, the mutual visits by our peoples, and the solution of various problems between our countries with a sense of sincerity and mutual understanding, for instance the speedy demarcation of the common border between Laos and Myanmar that recently concluded with great success within a short period of time.

We are very pleased to see that thanks to the persistent pursuance of its policy and the effective administration of the country by SLORC chaired by Your Excellency, the Union of Myanmar has become more stable every passing day. As a result, the socioeconomic development in your country has produced effective results. With rapid steps in socioeconomic development, the material and moral life of the people of Myanmar has now clearly improved. Myanmar's status and role in the international arena has also been consolidated and its cooperation with other countries broadened. I would to take this auspicious opportunity to wish the fraternal people of Myanmar new and greater achievements in defending your national independence, unity, and stability so that you will be able to build their country into a wealthy, strong, and prosperous entity.

Respected Your Excellency the chairman, ladies and gentlemen, in recent years, we the Lao people, have actively carried out national development and construction in accordance with our policy of comprehensive restructuring. We have made certain initial important achievements in this endeavor. Our country has now attained peace and stability. Our socioeconomic development has made continuous progress. Our country's potential in various fields have been comprehensively exploited. With the consolidated use of our inner strength and in coordination with the [words indistinct] foreign investment and international assistance and cooperation, the material and cultural life of our multiethnic people has been gradually upgraded. Nonetheless, we have not yet been freed from under development. Therefore, the Lao Government and people regard national construction and development as our important tasks aimed at improving the well-being of our people and making our country prosperous.

To achieve the aforementioned esteemed goals, in addition to mobilizing every consolidated potential of our nation, we also regard the creation of favorable external conditions as an important issue. That is why the LPDR has pursued the foreign policy of peace, independence, (?friendship), and cooperation with all countries regardless of the differences in our political systems and on the basis of the five-point principle of peaceful coexistence. We continue to consistently pursue the policy of building good relations and promoting cooperation for mutual benefit with neighboring countries, thereby contributing to enhancing peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation for development in this region.

As for the Union of Myanmar, we can see our two countries possess many similar potential and special characteristics. The two sides should consult and exchange views to look for better and more effective forms and methods of cooperation at various levels. We hope that the visit by Your Excellency the chairman and your wife and delegation will open a new era for strengthening, deepening, and broadening the relations and cooperation between our two countries, thus making the friendship and brotherly affection between the peoples of Laos and Myanmar (?grow even stronger).

In this atmosphere of intimacy and warmth, I invite all distinguished personalities, ladies and gentlemen to toast with me to the lasting friendship and increasingly fruitful cooperation between the LPDR and the Union of Myanmar, to the health of His Excellency General Than Shwe and his wife, to the health of all delegates from the Union of Myanmar, and to the health of all ladies and gentlemen attending this banquet.

Thank you.

Than Shwe Speaks

BK1106111994 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Excerpts] Vientiane, June 10 (KPL)—Lao President Nouhak Phoumsavan yesterday evening hosted a banquet at the National Assembly Hall in honour of the visiting Myanmar [Burma] SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council] Chairman Senior General Than Shwe and his party.

President Nouhak Phoumsavan and Senior Gen. Than Shwe exchanged a toast at the banquet, both appreciating the increasingly growing relationship and cooperation between the two neighboring countries. [passage omitted on President Nouhak Phoumsavanh's speech]

Senior Gen. Than Shwe also described the fruit of the Myanmar-Lao relations and cooperation in his speech whose text is as follows:

"I am most grateful to Your Excellency and Madame Phoumsavan for the kind hospitality extended to us since our arrival this morning in the beautiful city of Vientiane, the arrangements for the banquet, and the warm words of welcome expressed to our delegation and the compliments offered to the Union of Myanmar. On behalf of the Myanmar delegation, I wish to reciprocate the sincere sentiment of friendship conveyed to us by Your Excellency this evening, by stating that geography alone is not the factor that made us neighbours, but the spirit of kinship, cooperation and mutual understanding is also an element which completes the feeling of friendly neighbours.

Our two countries share the similar experience of a colonial past while we are bound by the common heritage of tradition and culture, including our values and customs enriched through the long established history of respective nations. It is therefore appreciated that in our struggle for freedom and independence, Myanmar and Laos have been striving for unity of national races and consolidation of political and economic forces leading to the establishment of a system best suited to the conditions of each country. I am happy to note that in the Lao People's Democratic Republic you have promulgated the first constitution in 1991, promoting the unity of the Lao people and enhancing the leadership of the government in building a people's democracy which constantly applies the foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and cooperation, taking part actively in the common tasks of the nations of the world.

We in Myanmar have also been in the process of realising consensus on the guidelines and principles of a firm constitution through the national convention held in January 1993 with 700 delegates representing eight different walks of life from among the 45-million population. It is our historical assignment to realise the emergence of a state constitution which will generate the unity, peace and prosperity of our nation. We are implementing our share of contribution through unswerving to promote peace and stability among nations based on the principle enshrined in the United Nations charter and through application of our active and independent foreign policy reflecting the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

I am most encouraged to learn that the close cooperation between our two countries have fruitful results, particularly in the fields of high level exchange of visit, sharing experience and technology in agriculture, forestry, construction works and recreational facilities. There has been increasing contacts between the two countries in the religious fields by exchange of visits among sanghas [monks], and donations of religious objects and material as well. After we had first established, in December 1990, cooperation in drug abuse control through the meetings of national commissions, further consolidation was achieved by signing the memorandum of understanding on drug abuse control among the People's Republic of China, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Union of Myanmar, and the Kingdom of Thailand on 26 October 1993 in New York. In addition, Myanmar, Laos, and Thailand have been able to hold ministerial meetings in 1992 and 1994 on the subject of drug suppression.

In order to further strengthen the atmosphere of friendship, cooperation and understanding, it is envisaged that a joint commission could be established while cooperation in tourism, industries, and promotion of trade and commerce between the two countries would be encouraged. I hope that these aspirations will be fulfilled during the current visit which is designated to signal the conclusion of [the] Myanmar-Lao boundary treaty.

We are increasingly aware of the delicate and complex transition of situations in our region and beyond. We also realised that such situations developing even without our own making will not spare us to chart our own course of development alone. It is, therefore, imperative to build a sound working relationship through trust and interdependence among nations. In order to achieve this aim, mutual goodwill and cooperation should be widely practised in our bilateral relations as well as in our relations with the neighboring countries, ensuring peace and harmony in the region where we belong. Constructive approach to all issues that exist among us would result in resolving peacefully all the differences. Only in this atmosphere of peace and stability, we will be able to achieve progress and development of nation. I hope that my visit will in a most constructive way contribute towards the accomplishment of our aspiration.

It is my firm belief that a strong desire to build substantial and friendly relations with neighbours will always receive positive response when there is mutual trust and goodwill. To arrive at such an atmosphere, we will have to establish closer relations among nations.

Further on Visit

BK1006140094 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 10 Jun 94

[Text] [no dateline as received] On June 11 morning, the boundary agreement will be signed between the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] president and the Myanmar [Burma] SLORC [State Law and Order Restoration Council] chairman in the presence of the official delegations from both sides. After signing the agreement, the SLORC chairman and his delegation will visit That Luang temple in Vientiane, and in the afternoon will leave for Luang Prabang and will come back to Vientiane on June 12 afternoon.

Yesterday, Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat and Myanmar Ambassador to Laos U Maung Maung Lay signed two maps of the boundary, scale 1/10,000 and scale 1/50,000, between the two countries. The boundary, 236 km along the Mekong river, has been jointly surveyed since January 1991.

In connection with his visit to Laos, Senior General Than Shwe's biography and portrait was published in today's issues of the local dailies "PASASON" and "VIENTIANE MAI."

Senior Gen. Than Shwe was born on February 2, 1933. He completed his military study as a military officer. He joined the army in 1953 and since then had been promoted to several military ranks until he became deputy chief of staff of the army in 1980. In 1990 he became vice chairman of the SLORC, deputy chief of the general staff and deputy supreme commander.

He was appointed to the current posts as chairman of the SLORC, prime minister and army supreme commander on April 23, 1992. He has been awarded medals on sixteen occasions.

On arrival at the airport, the Myanmar delegation issued a statement on its visit to the Lao PDR.

Following is the full text of the statement:

At the invitation of His Excellency Mr. Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, His Excellency Senior Gen. Than Shwe, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, accompanied by Madame Than Shwe, Secretary of the State Law and Order Restoration Council Lt. General Khin Nyunt and high-ranking officials of the government of the Union of Myanmar arrived in Vientiane on an official friendship visit to friendly neighbouring country, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, from 9 to 13 June 1994.

The leader of the Myanmar delegation conveys the greetings and goodwill of the people of the Union of Myanmar to the president, and through him, to the people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Reflecting the steady growth of friendship, cooperation and understanding between the two leaderships and peoples, exchanges of visits at the highest level took place in recent years providing further impetus for development of sharing experience and technology in the fields of agriculture, forestry, construction works and recreational facilities. There has been increasing contacts between the two countries in the religious fields by exchange of visits among Buddhist monks and donations of religious objects and materials in both countries.

Since December 1990, Myanmar [Burma] and Laos have been cooperating in the field of drug abuse control through the meetings of national commission. The cooperation has been further consolidated in the signing of the memorandum of understanding among the People's Republic of China, the Lao People Democratic Republic, the Union of Myanmar, and the Kingdom of Thailand on 26 October 1993 in New York. Ministerial level meetings also took place between Myanmar, Thailand, and Laos from 13 to 14 March 1992 in Bangkok, and from 9 to 11 February 1994 in Yangon [Rangoon].

As good neighbours, Myanmar and Laos have commenced the process of the demarcation of the boundary between the two countries since 1990 under the management of the joint boundary commission and successfully carried out the completion of drawing the agreement relating to the fixed boundary between the two countries in the Mekong river. The Myanmar delegation looks forward to sign the boundary agreement during the visit.

While in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Myanmar delegation will hold friendly meetings between the two heads of state and at other ministerial levels to exchange views between the two governments, thus contributing to the progress and stability of the region.

The spirit of friendship and cooperation between the neighbouring countries prevails between Myanmar and Laos and on various occasions Myanmar had donated rice, paddy seeds, salt, water pumps, teak seeds and other commodities to Laos in Yangon. The Laotian side donated 20,000 kips [Lao currency] on 5 September 1991 for the victims of the floods in the Ayayarwaddy division.

The chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and Madame Than Shwe will visit places of historical and cultural interest as well as economic centres during their stay in the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

10 Jun Activities

BK1106092094 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] At 0830 yesterday, His Excellency [H.E.] General Than Shwe, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], accompanied by his wife and entouage, visited some of our economic production establishments. They first travelled to the Nam Ngum hydroelectric dam in Keo Oudom District, Vientiane Province, to tour the dam site, where they were welcomed by many deputy ministers of the Industry Ministry and cadres concerned.

After touring the dam site and hearing a report from the management of the dam on electricity generation there, H.E. Gen. Than Shwe and his party, accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Somsavat Lengsavat, took a boat tour of the dam area and had lunch on board hosted by Vientiane Provincial Governor Mounkeo Olaboun. After that, H.E. Gen. Than Shwe and his party returned to the capital, Vientiane.

At 1600 on the same day, H.E. Gen. Than Shwe and the delegation left for Tha Naleng to visit the Lao-Thai friendship bridge where they were welcomed by Bounngnang Volachit, mayor of Vientiane Municipality. After touring the bridge site, the delegation visited the multiethnic cultural park, which is located nearby. At the park, they were warmly welcomed by the leadership of the Ministry of Information and Culture and a number of high-ranking cadres.

At 1000 today, H.E. Gen. Than Shwe and his party will pay a visit to the That Luang pagoda temple, where they will be welcomed by Bouaban Volakhoun, deputy minister of information and culture. Later they will pay homage to the pagoda, which is much revered by Lao people. The party is also scheduled to visit Sisaket temple and the Phakeo hall.

Khin Nyunt Meets Saman Vi-gnaket

BK1106152494 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] At 0900 today, His Excellency [H.E.] Saman Vi-gnaket, chairman of the National Assembly, received a courtesy call from H.E. Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, first secretary of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], who is accompanying H.E. General Than Shwe and his wife on a visit to Laos from 9 to 13 June.

H.E. National Assembly Chairman Saman Vi-gnaket expressed pleasure with and hailed the visit to Laos by H.E. Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt, which was regarded as an event of great significance in the history of the relations between the two countries. H.E. Saman Vi-gnaket highly assessed the visit to our country by the high-level delegation of the Union of Myanmar, which has significantly contributed to strengthening the relations of neighborly friendship; promoting mutual cooperation and has also enhanced the common movement to build peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation among the nations in this region.

H.E. Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt thanked H.E. the National Assembly chairman for according a warm welcome to the Myanmar delegation during its visit to Laos, noting that the relations of neighborly friendship between the Union of Myanmar and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] have made progress. This is because the two countries share a common history of being colonized by other countries; have similar customs, traditions, and culture; and have in the same manner fought for freedom, stability, and independence. H.E. Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt held that neighborly relations between Myanmar and Laos have been fruitful and have become firmer.

H.E. Saman Vi-gnaket and H.E. Lt. Gen. Khin Nyunt were very proud of the incessant growth and development of the fine relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, which have been expressed in concrete forms in the exchange of visits by the delegations at various levels, the contacts between peoples of the two countries, and the solution of mutual problems in a spirit of sincerity and good understanding. In particular, the two countries have reached agreements on tourism, permanent boundary lines, and the establishment of a joint commission for cooperation between Laos and Myanmar.

In the meantime, H.E. General Sisavat Keobounphan, minister of agriculture and forestry [of the LPDR], also received H.E. Lt. Gen. Myint Aung, minister of agriculture of the Union of Myanmar; and H.E. Bounteng Vongsai, acting minister of information and culture also received H.E. Myo Thant, minister of information. The said ministers of the two countries consulted and exchanged views with one another on seeking ways to more fruitfully strengthen cooperation in various forms and at various levels.

This afternoon, H.E. Than Shwe, his wife, and delegation left for Luang Prabang Province for a visit.

Agreements Signed 11 Jun

BK1206113694 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 12 Jun 94

[Text] The Governments of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the Union of Myanmar [Burma] signed three cooperation agreements on the morning of 11 June in the presence of His Excellency [H.E.] Nouhak Phoumsavan, president of the LPDR, and H.E. General Than Shwe, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] of the Union of Myanmar, and witnessed by the official delegations from the two sides.

Respectively representing the Lao and Myanmar sides in signing the agreement on tourism cooperation were H.E. Somsavat Lengsavat, LPDR foreign affairs minister, and

H.E. Brigadier General Abel, minister of planning and economic development of the Union of Myanmar. The other two agreements—the agreement regarding the establishment of a joint Lao-Myanmar commission for cooperation and the LPDR-Union of Myanmar governmental agreement on the permanent international boundary along the Mekong River between the two countries—were signed by H.E. Somsavat Lengsavat and H.E. U Ohn Gyaw, foreign minister of the Union of Myanmar.

The contents of the agreement on tourism cooperation between the governments of the two countries stipulates that the two sides agree to create conditions to facilitate long-term cooperation in tourism development for mutual benefit. The two sides will provide conveniences to citizens of the two countries and those of third countries as individual persons or in groups in travelling from Laos into the Union of Myanmar or from the Union of Myanmar into Laos for tourism purposes by relying on the laws of each country and in accordance with international practices. The Lao Government assigns the National Tourism Organization and the Government of the Union of Myanmar assigns the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism to be in charge of implementing [the agreement] and providing conveniences to each other in opening offices of tourism representatives in one another's country on the basis of the valid laws of the country concerned. At the same time, the two sides will encourage one another to exchange lessons and documents on the organization, management, administration, and operation of tourism businesses and assist one another in training personnel in the tourism sector.

The agreement on the establishment of a joint commission for cooperation stipulates that with a desire to increase and strengthen firmer and lasting relations and cooperation between the two sides, to reaffirm the wishes of each side in strengthening the ties and cooperation between the two countries, with a desire to further strengthen the existing relations of friendship, and to promote the development of bilateral cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual benefit, and respect for each other's sovereignty, the two governments have agreed that the two sides will set up a joint commission to facilitate consultations and cooperation between the two countries, especially in the economic, trade, scientific, social, cultural, and other fields of mutual interests. The said commission is charged with exploring and finding ways and methods aimed at promoting the said objectives and with ensuring appropriate coordination and the implementation of the various resolutions and agreements, including this agreement.

With regard to the governmental agreement on the permanent international boundary between the two countries along the Mekong River, the signatories to the agreement have agreed that beginning on the day the agreement becomes valid, the boundary between the LPDR and the Union of Myanmar will be permanently fixed in accordance with the present conditions of the Mekong River, which have been surveyed and demarcated by the joint Lao-Myanmar waterways survey team, regardless of any changes which may later occur in this river. The boundary between the two countries is 236 kilometers long and is demarcated by 86 border posts on each side of the boundary which was jointly surveyed by the two sides beginning in January 1991 and ending in 1993. The agreement also stressed the safeguarding of the boundary between the two countries in which the signatories will employ appropriate measures to maintain and protect the boundary demarcation posts located in their respective territories in order to prevent their removal, degradation, and destruction. At the same time, the signatories also agreed that neither side can carry out navigational operations or utilize the currents of the Mekong River or water on the side of their international boundary for industrial purposes, drainage, storage, irrigation, hydroelectricity generation, and other purposes which may bring losses to the interest of the other side. In dealing with this problem, the signatories will continue to closely work together for mutual interests by utilizing the Mekong River in a correct and fair manner. This agreement also defines the rights to navigation along the Mekong River which is the boundary between the two countries. The rights to navigation of the signatories will be totally guaranteed even though changes may later occur along the navigation route of the said river. In addition, the agreement also stipulates that if boats or nationals of a signatory country are in danger or broken in the Mekong River belonging to the other side, that side must provide needed assistance at all times to the boats, navigators, crew members, and passengers as well as cargo on those boats. The signatories also agreed that all materials collected from the boats which are in danger or broken will not be charged with any customs duties and fees provided that they are not used in each other's country.

Philippines

Vaalco Affiliate To Conduct Spratlys Research

BK1306052594 Hong Kong AFP in English 0516 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Manila, June 13 (AFP)—The Philippine Government has authorized an affiliate of the US firm Vaalco Energy Inc. to conduct preliminary oil drilling research in the disputed Spratly Islands, the Department of Energy said Monday.

The six-month permit allows Alcorn (Production) Philippines Inc. to conduct "research and library work" on aeromagnetic surveys and other data already held by the department, its oil and gas division chief, Ismael Ocampo, said.

The permit covers the Kalayaan group of eight islands and reefs currently garrisoned by Philippine troops.

Ocampo told AFP the permit, the first to be granted by Manila in the area, was "sensitive" due to conflicting territorial claims on the strategic South China Sea chain by Brunei, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Taiwan and Vietnam.

Because of the territorial conflict, any eventual drilling to be permitted by Manila would have to be in a "joint venture with China and Vietnam," he said, adding that no other Philippine oil exploration firm has applied for permit in the Kalayaan area.

An Alcorn official, Ponciano Mathay, told AFP his company has applied for a permit to conduct research on the Kalayaan area, but insisted the energy department had yet to approve it.

He said the permit would not require Alcorn to conduct actual drilling.

Two US firms, Crestone Energy and Mobil, are exploring for oil in disputed areas in the South China Sea, with Crestone enjoying the protection of the Chinese navy. Mobil obtained its permit from Vietnam.

Alcorn is the operator of the West Linapacan offshore production site off the western island of Palawan, the only wells in commercial production in the Philippines.

Water intrusion has drastically reduced production to about 3,500 barrels per day from 15,000 bpd last year, but the consortium plans to boost output to about 6,000 bpd following the drilling of a sidetrack well last month.

Thailand

Prasong Views U.S. Aid to Cambodia

BK1306095694 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Answering reporters' questions at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning about news reports that the United States has sent military officials to provide training for Cambodian officials, Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said the United States is entitled to do so. That is, he said, because a request may have been made by the new Government of Cambodia, which is in the stage of national rehabilitation. The provision of assistance in the form of training courses or the supply of military uniforms, which is aimed at making Cambodian officials perfect soldiers, is acceptable. The practice is the same as Thailand's assistance to Cambodia in the field of public health and military uniforms, which were requested by the Cambodian Government. Therefore, there should be no problem.

On the question of the Khmer Rouge opposing such assistance by the United States, the Thai foreign minister said the Khmer Rouge may have been incorrect in their opposition because the assistance was made in the form of training not arms supplies.

The foreign minister also reiterated that ASEAN countries have maintained their stances supporting a solution to the Cambodian problem through compromise and not by supporting armed conflict.

Regarding the news that Malaysia will provide weapons to Cambodia, Prasong said he had received no facts nor information about this and therefore does not want to comment on it.

The foreign minister was asked about the Burmese dissident students at the Maniloi camp in Rat Buri Province, who are calling for the rights and freedom of Burmese people and who may wish to protest the presence of Burmese Government representatives attending the ASEAN ministerial meeting scheduled for July in Bangkok. The foreign minister said the Burmese students, who were placed in the camp provided by Thai authorities, have lived quite comfortably. Therefore, they should not make any political moves in Thailand. He thought that officials and agencies concerned, such as the Ministry of Interior, should prepare measures to prevent the Burmese students from using Thai territory to commit illegitimate acts. Regarding security measures for the ASEAN ministerial meeting which Thailand will host in July, authorities are believed to have worked on it and do not think there will be any problems.

Burmese Under Watch As ASEAN Meeting Nears

BK1206095094 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 12 Jun 94 p 1

[Text] Interior Ministry officials have been instructed to keep a close watch on dissident Burmese students and ethnic minority groups as part of preparations for the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting next month in Bangkok to which Burma has been invited as an observer.

A ministry source said there have been reports that dissident Burmese may try to protest the presence of Burmese representatives and try to obstruct them from attending the meeting that begins July 11.

Foreign Affairs Division director Praphakon Samiti said some Burmese students at Ban Maniloi, also called the Burmese Students Centre, which is located in Ratchaburi province's Pak Tho district had telephoned private organisations and the mass media, and tried to project a negative image of the centre.

There are now about 150 Burmese students at the centre, 20 of them women.

Deputy Interior permanent secretary for security affairs Chaloem Phromloet, meanwhile, has ordered Ratchaburi authorities to take preventive measures and at the same time instructed Burmese students and people living in the vicinity of Ban Maniloi, who have lately been locked in confrontation, to exercise restraint and try to settle their problems in an amicable way.

To that end, he has issued the following instructions:

—Students who feel they are not being justly treated should lodge a complaint with the provincial governor who may set up a committee to investigate their complaint.

—Students are to refrain from causing trouble, hurting authorities or damaging anyone's property otherwise they will be subject to legal action.

—Provincial authorities are to seek cooperation from local villagers to ensure that they don't beat up Burmese students, or they will face legal action.

Extradition Treaty With China Upheld

BK1306075894 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Thailand observes the extradition treaty with China by repatriating a Chinese national wanted in China for corruption charges.

Commander of the Special Branch Division of the Police Department Police Lieutenant General Narongrit Thaithong said the Police Department was requested by the Embassy of the People's Republic of China to cooperate on the matter. Police general Narongrit says the suspect Mr. Ho Sengpeng has been named in corruption charges filed in China and Hong Kong at U.S. $8 million.

Mr. Ho Sengpeng, aged 32, a graduate in engineering fled into Thailand and took up a job here. Chinese authorities issued a warrant for Mr. Ho Sengpeng's arrest on 9 May 1991. Mr. Ho has been been living in Thailand with a Thai wife and a son. He and his friends have invested in the business of satellite dishes sale and installation.

Thai policemen arrested Mr. Ho Sengpeng at his work place on 8 June and detained him for extradition to China.

Beijing Delegation Visits Chamber of Commerce

BK1106131494 Bangkok XIN ZHONG YUAN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 94 p 10

[Text] Zheng Mingru, chairman of the Thai-Chinese Chamber of Commerce [TCCC], received a delegation from the Beijing Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, led by Wan Yun, at the meeting hall of the TCCC on 3 June.

Wan Yun is the younger sister of former Chinese premier Wan Li. She is currently the vice chairman of the Beijing Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. Her visit to Thailand is aimed at strengthening friendship between the two countries and promoting contacts between her association and various circles in foreign countries in order to help promote economic development.

TCCC Chairman Zheng Mingru welcomed Wan Yun and her delegation. He said that Wan Li was his old friend. There are various similarities between the Beijing Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the TCCC. He hoped that the two sides would strengthen bilateral contacts to help promote cooperation in the economic, cultural, and other fields.

Bruneian Minister Meets Chuan Likphai

BK1206092494 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 12 Jun 94

[Text] Thailand has reaffirmed its readiness to fully cooperate with Brunei Darussalam in various areas both under bilateral relation and within the ASEAN framework. Bruneian Foreign Minister Prince Mohamed Bolkiah held talks with Prime Minister Chuan Likphai on Friday on bilateral cooperation. He concluded his three-day visit to Thailand yesterday.

Prime Minister Chuan said he hoped that Brunei would increase its investment in the region. He also expressed his appreciation to the Bruneian Government for taking good care of Thai workers in that country. The Bruneian foreign minister praised Thai workers for their efficiency, saying that Brunei is still in need of foreign labor as the country is accelerating the construction of infrastructure. He said Brunei would learn from successes in national development in various countries, Thailand included. The country will host the next ASEAN ministerial meeting after Thailand.

Both sides will work out the program for the visit to Thailand by Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei as guest of His Majesty the King of Thailand.

Economic Cooperation Discussed With Brunei

BK1106103394 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Jun 94 p 6

[Text] Thailand has asked Brunei to step up economic cooperation by jointly investing in a fertiliser plant and buying more rice, Foreign Minister Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday.

Brunei's Foreign Minister Prince Mohamed Bolkiah said he would consider the proposal to enter a joint venture to produce fertiliser from Brunei, Squadron Leader Prasong said.

Brunei has limited investments overseas because it is a small country, Sqn. Ldr. Prasong quoted the prince as saying.

But there was no word on Thailand's proposal to buy more rice.

"We asked Brunei to buy more Thai rice because Thailand continues to suffer a deficit in bilateral trade," Sqn. Ldr. Prasong said.

Prince Bolkiah heads home today at the end of a three-day visit.

He paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Chuan Likphai at Government House yesterday.

Discussions over the past three days also covered opportunities for Thai workers in Brunei.

According to Sqn Ldr Prasong, Brunei is satisfied with the performance of Thai workers and prospects for them may broaden as the oil-rich state puts more effort into development.

Minister Hints House Dissolution 'Unavoidable'

BK1206103094 Bangkok THE SUNDAY POST in English 12 Jun 94 pp 1, 3

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai yesterday openly hinted for the first time that a dissolution of Parliament end the political crisis. [sentence as published]

He has previously rejected this as a solution.

He was speaking as growing pressure from democracy groups for political reform threatened to isolate him and his Democrat Party from his former prodemocracy allies.

He has firmly refused to bow to the demands of hunger striker Chalat Worachat and his supporters to redraft the constitution.

"This Government has a term of four years. During this four years, the House can be dissolved at any time and a censure motion can also be submitted against the Government any time.

"Don't be worried. The Government will do what is best and of most benefit to the public," Mr Chuan told 3,000 supporters at the opening of the southern livestock market in Thung Song district, Nakhon Si Thammarat.

Prominent academics and lecturers from 12 educational institutions have, made a similar call.

Mr. Chuan, responding to questions, later insisted he still had no plan to dissolve Parliament yet but conceded he had pointed to the possibility to try to make people understand that a dissolution and censure motion could occur in a parliamentary system.

He said he was still confident the Government could reach an understanding with all concerned on the problem.

Mr. Chuan, throughout a series of political conflicts often within his own coalition, frequently stated he had no plan to dissolve the Lower House.

In his speech yesterday, he insisted his administration was leading the country toward greater democracy and a better economy.

This was reflected in the form of an increase in exports and a five-fold rise of investment in the provinces in the past year.

"The Government is confident the course in which it is taking the country is the best," Mr. Chuan said.

He thanked people for their show of support.

"Please feel confident that the Government is doing its best. Do not be concerned or be suspicious. We must do the best. What will be will be."

He repeated his frequent line that his administration would run the country honestly to prevent others from citing corruption as an excuse to stage a coup.

Interior Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut has proposed amendment of Article 211 of the charter to allow the setting up a Constitution Drafting Council.

Mr. Chuan said the issue had been settled at the Wednesday's meeting of the ruling parties.

He said all coalition partners agreed not to support or sponsor a move to redraft the constitution because the Government could not abandon principles to comply with demands from only one man.

Gen Chawalit is due to visit Narathiwat today and will fly back to Bangkok on the same aircraft as the premier.

Mr. Chuan said he might take the chance to discuss the idea with Gen Chawalit.

About 500 people turned up at Mr. Chuan's home in Trang yesterday to express their support for his stand against Mr Chalat's demands.

He travelled from Trang to Nakhon Si Thammarat to preside over a seminar on development strategies for the middle and southern regions.

At least 22 signs with slogans supporting the premier were dotted along a five-kilometre stretch of highway used by his motorcade.

He stopped in Huai Yot district where about 300 supporters welcomed him.

At the Thai Hotel in Nakhon Si Thammarat, the seminar venue, 1,000 people turned up with more than 100 posters and banners to support Mr. Chuan.

Chuan Rules Out House Dissolution

BK1306082094 Bangkok THE NATION in English 13 Jun 94 p A1

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai yesterday ruled out a House dissolution, while government spokesman Aphisit Wetchachiwa rejected the possibility of bringing the opposition Chat Phatthana Party into the coalition.

A House dissolution and the inclusion of Chat Phatthana have been floated as possible solutions to the political impasse stemming from the hunger strike by political Chalat Worachat.

Several newspapers yesterday reported that Chuan indicated he would dissolve the House of Representatives when he addressed a group of villagers in Nakhon Si Thammarat on Saturday.

Chuan had told the villagers that a House dissolution was one of the "ordinary" solution available under the democratic system.

Chuan, who was visiting his home province of Trang yesterday, said he was not planning a dissolution.

"I don't have any plan to dissolve the House," Chuan said.

"When I talked to the villagers yesterday (Saturday), I mentioned a House dissolution and no-confidence debates. I simply told the villagers that these two things could happen at any time under a democratic system."

Aphisit said in a telephone interview the situation did not yet warrant the inclusion of the Chat Phatthana Party of former Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan in the government.

On Saturday, Seritham Party leader Athit Urairat suggested that Chuan bring in Chat Phatthana as a way out of the problem. [passage omitted]

Principle of 'Obsolete Politicians' Viewed

BK1006140194 Bangkok KRUNGTHEP THURAKIT in Thai 10 Jun 94 p 2

[Editorial: "The Principle of the 'Obsolete' Politicians; Chuan Survives, Chalat Dies, the Country is Divided"]

[Text] As Prime Minister Chuan Likphai and other core members of the Democrat Party repeatedly cite the word "principle" as an excuse to justify their actions, they themselves have nakedly exposed the true nature of Thailand's oldest political party. In the past, the government of General Suchinda Khraprayun also cited the need for joint efforts to develop the country's democratic system as a pretext to justify its actions. Worse still, the Democrats often arrogantly attack any peaceful activities calling for democracy.

We stated on several occasions that we do not agree with Chalat Worachat in using a hunger strike to push for the observance of the major "principle" of democracy. However, we do agree with the "essence" of his demands. Although we disagree with his method, we, with unbiased and fair perception, believe that Chalat has chosen the hunger strike as a means to create strong agitation in society so that he can attract the people's attention to the struggle for genuine democracy, the "principle" which requires the participation of the people in every aspect of the democratization process such as in drafting a constitution, the decentralization of power and election of provincial governors.

Chalat's maneuver would have failed and received no support from any party had the present government faithfully followed the fundamental "principle" of the democratic system in compliance with the aspirations of the people who voted in the general election on the 13 September 1992. The people clearly stated that they want the present government to do away with all conditions and obstacles that hampered the development of the democratic system and that had been the cause of the bloodshed in May 1992. The five parties in the coalition government had all pledged and promised the people that they would amend the Constitution to make it more democratic. But, none have honored their words. Recently, the Democrat Party, the core of the coalition government, has shown no signs of respecting public opinion. Indulging in power, the Democrats believe that they and their colleagues represent correctness.

We are extremely disappointed with the unconstructive, inhumane, and unBuddhistlike behavior of Deputy Finance Minister Trairong Suwannakhiri, who compared Chalat's hunger strike to a robbery and said that Chalat will die for nothing. The prime minister, who is also the leader of the Democrat Party, can best use the "principle" he has been adhering to for 23 years to judge whether or not such statements should be uttered by an MP from his honorable party. We can recall the political confusion and several conflicts of opinion triggered by the impolite and inappropriate statements of this minister in the past.

In attempting to end the crisis, the prime minister simply clings tightly to the "principle" he claims to be correct and overrides the problem. He has no courage to initiate any political move and just allows the conflict to be further aggravated, while his subordinates keep adding fuel to the fire and provoking , with statements against those who chose peaceful means to pursue their causes.

The prime minister is reputed for his firm adherence to principle. This is one of the good characteristics of a leader of the country. However, if his adherence to the principle is aimed at preserving his premiership for as long as possible, he is then a selfish person. It is the obsolete principle which often causes abnormal problems in the country.

We are extremely disappointed with the prime minister and the Democrat Party for they have paid no attention to the valuable suggestion from Dr. Prawet Wasi. The well respected Dr. Prawet has recommended that the whole political system be reformed so as to avoid violent confrontation and so that "Chuan, Chalat, and the country can all survive." Instead of listening to the advice, the Democrat Party has resorted to all kinds of political tricks including lying and setting up pro-government mobs. In short, the Democrat Party is behaving as the government of General Suchinda Khraprayun did before the latter was ousted by the people.

The behavior of leaders of the Democrat Party has so far clearly proven their cunning and insincerity. They will not hesitate to do anything to keep the parties in the coalition and the opposition bloc and private organizations under their thumb. They will use their own yardstick, which they call "principle." Those who rebel are labelled as trouble makers. Such an attitude is identical to that of past "rulers" who also labelled themselves as the yardstick of society and forced everyone to accept their criteria.

Obstinate politicians must be stopped now. We are now at the brink of the dead spot of democracy, which was earned from the blood of the fallen heroes in the May incident. Otherwise, the scenario of "Chuan survives, Chalat dies, and the country is divided," will eventually become reality.

Villagers Want 'Safe Area' Camp Moved

BK1306093694 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Jun 94 pp 1, 4

[Excerpt] Most villagers living in the vicinity of the so-called "safe area" for dissident Burmese students in Rat Buri's Pak Tho district are disgusted with the behaviour of the students, saying they are unruly, aggressive and arrogant, with a distinct bent for the bottle.

The villagers say they would rather see the Burmese Students Centre, as the designated safe area is officially called, relocated elsewhere so that peace can once again return to their community.

Relations between the villagers and the students worsened recently when four Burmese at the centre were injured in attacks by Thai villagers, with each side blaming the other for the escalating tension.

The incident sparked an outcry from the students who duly filed through their representatives complaints with the Interior Ministry, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and foreign embassies in Bangkok, and also used the media to highlight their plight.

The students say they have been targets of constant attack by villagers and since their so-called "safe area" was no longer secure they didn't want to continue living there.

There are a total of 183 Burmese housed at the Rat Buri centre, also called Ban Maniloi, according to the latest count.

The students told the media of the stress they were going through stemming from the constant fear of another attack by Thai villagers since the security guards at the entrance of the centre not only didn't help them but tended to side with the villagers.

"We want to live with the Thai villagers like brothers and sisters, but we do not know why the villagers do not like us and want to hurt us," one of them said.

But according to the villagers the Burmese are the trouble-makers, a fact confirmed by camp officials, who requested anonymity.

Samruai Kaenkut, the headman of Ban Maniloi, was less critical, saying as far as he knew only 16 students had acted in an arrogant and irresponsible manner, causing trouble not only to their colleagues but also to the villagers.

Police have to be careful in dealing with them because the students being foreigners, any legal action against them may entail intervention from foreign missions in Bangkok, including the UNHCR.

The alleged rape of a seven-year-old schoolgirl of Wat Maniloi School by a Burmese student is believed to have sparked the local anger and subsequent attacks on the Burmese.

Police have said they will take action but after consulting their superiors and after they have gathered more evidence. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Minister on Cambodian Aid, U.S. Relations

BK1106105494 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Vietnam was adjusting its foreign policy in order to serve the country's top priorities to meet its economic development. This was said by Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai in an international investment seminar in Hanoi.

He said: Vietnam has no time for getting involve in hostilities in neighboring Cambodia. On military aid to Cambodia, Mr. Le Mai said: It was no longer Vietnam's duty to do that. Vietnam did once and that was enough. Now it's turn for other countries if they want to help the Cambodian Government fight against the Khmer Rouge.

Mr. Le Mai also said the United States will soon open a diplomatic mission in Vietnam and that the only remaining obstacle was the difficulty in finding suitable accommodation in Hanoi. He said economic development was a top priority for Vietnam.

Radio Commentary Urges Equal Trade With U.S.

BK1306150994 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Radio commentary]

[Text] After the lifting of the United States trade embargo against Vietnam, the United States Asia Private Commercial and Technical Council conducted a public opinion poll and the results show that United States trade opportunities in Vietnam could be worth about 2.7 billion dollars in 1994 and 1995. The figure may increase to 8.2 billion dollars in the following eight years.

At the same time, representatives from well-known American companies came to Vietnam and worked out a promising future of doing business in the country. The director in charge of selling Kodak products in Indochina said Kodak could gain from four to eight million dollars in its first year of doing business in Vietnam. The Boeing Aviation Company predicted that Vietnam would have from 60 to 80 passenger planes within 10 years and the company hoped that its income from selling planes to Vietnam would be from three to five billion dollars. The Caterpillar Construction Machine Company said it was considering selling heavy excavators and other construction equipment worth 700 million dollars to Vietnam. There are many other plans for doing business with Vietnam by American companies.

But while the embargo was lifted, the United States has not yet granted Vietnam an opportunity to equally trade with the United States. Vietnam is one of ten countries in the world who do not enjoy the most favored nation status. Vietnamese goods imported to the United States are taxed very highly in comparison with the same goods imported from elsewhere.

In order to be an equal trade partner, Vietnam has to join the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff, or GATT. Concerning this matter, Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet said that Vietnam was ready to participate in the GATT system. He was speaking at an international conference called New Waves: ASEAN, Vietnam, and China, held in Singapore last month.

Therefore, it is clear that obstacles in trade ties between Vietnam and the United States were coming from the United States. If Vietnam was not able to enjoy the most favored nation status, trade relations between Vietnam and the United States would not develop and American companies would lose their opportunities in the Vietnamese market. Therefore, while 30 American companies have set up representative offices in Vietnam and the embargo has been lifted, American businessmen's operations in Vietnam have not yet boomed.

The potential for the development of trade ties between Vietnam and the United States exists and this potential can only be fully developed if there are equal opportunities.

Minister Receives Cuban Economic Delegation

BK1106145994 Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 11—Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai received here today an economic delegation of Cuba who is in Vietnam for the 14th session of the Vietnam-Cuba Joint Governmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held here on June 8.

At the reception, Minister Arturo Guzman, head of the Cuban section of the commission and head of the Cuban delegation informed Deputy Prime Minister [P.M.] Phan Van Khai of the positive development of the relations between Vietnam and Cuba and the fine results of the session including the establishment of the Cuba-Vietnam joint venture in construction. He also pointed out the potential and the determination of the Cuban Government and people to implement the socio-economic cooperation which was agreed between the two sides in the 14th session and considered it a necessity to consolidate the friendship between the two countries.

Speaking to his guests, Deputy P. M. Phan Van Khai welcomed the initials and active deeds of the Cuban section, thus making contributions to the success of the 14th session.

Later the same day, Minister Nguyen Cong Tan, head of the Vietnamese section of the commission and Minister A. Guzman, head of the Cuban section of the commission signed an agreement of the 14th session of the Vietnam-Cuba Joint Governmental Commission.

An agreement of the 14th session of the sub-commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation was also signed between Minister A. Guzman and Deputy Minister of Technology and Environment Prof. Le Qui An.

Cooperation Agreements Signed With Cuba

BK1306093494 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jun 94

[Text] A ceremony was held on the evening of 11 June at the Government Guest House to sign a number of cooperation agreements between Vietnam and Cuba. Minister Nguyen Cong Tan, chairman of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-Cuba Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation and head of our government economic delegation, and Minister Arturo Guzman, chairman of the Cuban section of the Cuba-Vietnam Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation and head of the Cuban Government economic delegation, signed the protocol on the 14th session of the above-mentioned joint governmental commission.

Czech Republic, Slovakia, Germany Create Jobs

BK0906090394 Hanoi VNA in English 0634 GMT 9 Jun 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 9—With financial assistance from the former Czechoslovak government's job creation programme, the Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs has approved 219 projects with a total loan capital of VND 25.9 billion to provide 10,120 people with jobs.

The programme includes jobs for 2,628 guest workers returning from Czech and Slovakia.

The labour ministry has passed 31 free-of-charge job training projects for 1,594 workers returning from Czech and Slovakia with total funds of more than VND 4.1 billion. Many job-training courses were held in 23 provinces and cities.

In 1994 around 500 more projects will be implemented. They have loan capital of about vnd 60 billion to create jobs for 12,000 people, 5,000 of them former workers from Czech and Slovakia.

- Germany has funded nearly VND 3.96 billion to 28 projects of Vietnamese guest workers returning from Germany in Vinh Phu Province to help them set up their businesses or participate in other businesses. Thanks to self-generated income and loan capital 28 private businesses were set up or expanded their production and business, providing nearly 650 people with jobs.

Relations With Macedonia Established

BK1006152494 Hanoi VNA in English 1443 GMT 10 Jun 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 10—The government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today decided to recognize the Republic of Macedonia.

The same day at the United Nations Headquarter in New York, Ambassador Le Van Bang, acting permanent representative of the SRV to the United Nations, and Dr. Denko Maleski, Macedonian ambassador and permanent representative to the United Nations signed a joint-communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level.

Survey With Russia To Explore Territory

BK1306070394 Hanoi VNA in English 0637 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 13—Vietnam and the Federation of Russia on June 9 began their joint 1994 scientific investigation and exploration of Vietnamese water territory.

The 18th investigation, launched within the framework of the agreement reached in 1980 between Vietnam and the former Soviet Union, now the Russian Federation continues, aims to gather hydrographic, hydrationic and environmental parametres of the Vietnamese water territory. Although previous investigations were all carried out in autumn and winter, this year, for the first time it is conducted in summer and will last 55 days.

As planned, a directory on the meteorological and hydrological conditions of Vietnamese water territory will be published in 1995 to the service of the development of various domains.

Pham Van Dong Interviewed on Renovation

BK1006141094 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Jun 94

[Report on 2 June 1994 interview by AFP correspondent (Avreck) with Pham Van Dong, adviser of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] [Correspondent] How does your excellency view the current renovation process? In your excellency's view, are there any obstacles that may cause this process to stray off course? If so, what are they?

[Pham Van Dong] In the current renovation process in Vietnam, our nation is advancing on an uncharted path. In such an advance, our nation will certainly face many obstacles in various forms. With our clear-sightedness and vigilance, we are trying to exploit all our potential to prevent, overcome, and remove all obstacles in order to achieve our goals.

[Correspondent] What were the reasons that led to the decision by Vietnamese leaders in 1986 to embark on such a renovation? Did your excellency take part in that decision? In your capacity as adviser to the party Central Committee, will your excellency continue to participate in the drafting of the renovation policy?

[Pham Van Dong] In the years immediately after our national reunification, we thought we could advance directly to socialism. Now we realize that this was a mistake caused by our willful, subjective, and leftist thinking, one that is usually made by revolutionaries. It is imperative to find a new path, a path that can be used only as a transition in conformity with the pattern of history. This is precisely the goal our people have pursued over the past 15 years as it is suitable to our country's geographical, political, economic, and social characteristics. These developments led to the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in 1986—a congress of renovation, clear-sightedness and revolutionary bravery, and culture.

Life has attested even more clearly to the diversified potential of the renovation movement. We have done our utmost to discover and develop these potential through our actual work and our theoretical studies. A large movement of history is always inbuilt with great cultural and humanistic values that can only be fully developed with the wisdom and savvy of the entire nation.

As provided for in my functions, I have been and will continue to participate in the drafting of the renovation policy and in the implementation of the renovation process.

[Correspondent] While shifting to the market economy, will there be any danger of Vietnam renouncing its socialism? How do you guarantee that the transition takes place without any political and social upheaval? Does President Ho Chi Minh's thought still have value for contemporary Vietnam?

[Pham Van Dong] Your very interesting question inspires my answer. First, it should be recalled that the market economy, one of the great achievements of humanity, has existed in different social regimes. Since time immemorial before the arrival of capitalism, there has been many stages in which the market economy has developed magnificently. It is not our policy to develop just any market economy, but one in accordance with the socialist orientation and the appropriate management of a state governed by law. To us, it could only be a law-governed state of the people, for the people, and by the people, and imbued with the Vietnamese identity.

Such a market economy would be the future course for achieving the goal of building a prosperous people, a powerful country, and a equitable and civilized society. From there, they will develop gradually and proportionately in a ever more intensive and extensive fashion. The liberal and comprehensive development of each person is the condition for the liberal and comprehensive development of all people. Here we see one of the main aspects of the integration between culture and renovation in our country.

In this domain as well as in the entire renovation process, Ho Chi Minh thought will be a source of inspiration and the orientation for action for the entire nation. It should be added that the core of Ho Chi Minh thought is to liberate the nation, society, and humanity. It is also a driving force in the evolution of history. Because of this Ho Chi Minh thought has contemporary value and will always remain so.

[Correspondent] How does your excellency view Vietnam as it is about embark on the 21st century? Can Vietnam become a potential tiger [economy] of Asia? Can or should Vietnam join the ASEAN community? Does your excellency have any observations on Vietnam's current relations with France, China, and the United States?

[Pham Van Dong] Our foreign friends have often talked about the possibility of Vietnam becoming a tiger in Asia. There are reasons for their saying so. For us, we are striving for an ever-faster economic growth on a firm basis in parallel with social justice, constantly improving the people's material and cultural life, thus modestly contributing to peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

As for Vietnam's ties with ASEAN countries, representatives of our government have time and again clearly stated: China, France, and the United States are countries that have friendly ties with us. However, each country has its own particularities that we are fully aware of its importance. We are trying our best to develop fine relations with each of them in the interest of each side as well as for the sake of peace and development in the region and the world.

[Correspondent] With your abundant experience of many years in the leadership role, what is your excellency's view about the progress Vietnam has made over the past 20 years?

[Pham Van dong] As time goes by, people see their past more clearly. On the other hand, in our era which is one of constant and eventful changes, we must be equipped with a new vision so that we can see this era more clearly. As in our national situation, this vision is precisely the vision of culture. Culture, in its broadest definition, means the most profound aspiration and the finest achievements of human beings in the history of mankind.

After the embryonic period and the initial stage of 20 years, the renovation has meant overall progress for the country. It is similar to a great cultural motivation with an inbuilt inexhaustible source of human potential to be discovered and developed. Here I would like to say a few words about the Vietnamese people. They are people who have been steeled through the countless ordeals of the country's history and through their millennium-old heroic struggle. This has helped the Vietnamese people find their own creative path of development. The Vietnamese people have achieved constant growth imbued with humanistic and nationalistic traits. The renovation in Vietnam at present is a great undertaking of the Vietnamese people and will constantly advance to new horizons.

Reportage on National Assembly Continues

Discussion on Law of the Sea

BK1006151594 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Jun 94

[Summary] Dear friends: The fifth session of the National Assembly entered its 14th day today.

"In the morning, the National Assembly held group discussions on the ratification of the United Nations's 1992 Convention on the Law of the Sea. All the deputies favored the ratification of the convention by our country." They regarded this convention as an international legal basis for our people's struggle to safeguard their national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Many deputies called for increased propaganda on the convention and for efforts to instill in the people a sense of awareness about the need to safegard the country's territorial sea.

"In the afternoon the deputies held group discussions on the draft law on the admendment of and supplement to a number of articles of the law on corporations and private businesses.

"All those who spoke unanimously agreed to amend various articles of these two laws in such a way as to suit the actual situation at present." They added: Major revisions of these two laws will be considered when conditions permit.

As for the amendment of Article 16 of the Law on Cooperations and Article 10 of the Law on Private Busines, many deputies favored the idea of allowing people whose applications for the establishment of corporations have been turned down to appeal to the prime minister, if they see find the refusal unacceptable.

"Given that the State Economic Arbitrator will cease its activities beginning 1 July 1994, the drafting committee for these draft laws has suggested that the powers to license various coporations be transferred from the economic arbitrator of provinces and cities under central authority, or from corresponding administrative units, to the planning committees of provinces and cities under central authority. It has also been suggested that the powers to license private firms be transferred from the economic arbitrator who is equal in status to the people's committee granting licenses, to the planning organs which are equivalent in status to the people's committee granting licenses."

Some deputies also asked what they should do if somes districts and town have no planning organs?

"All the deputies unanimously agreed with the draft law's suggestion that the declaration of bankruptcy by a corporation or a private firm must be carried out in accordance with the law on the bankruptcy of enterprises.

"Tomorrow, the National Assembly will hold group discussions on the situation regarding the implementation of the National Assembly resolution on socioeconomic tasks for the first six months of 1994."

Industrial, Agricultural Debate

BK1306150194 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Deputies to the Ninth National Assembly while attending the fifth session in Hanoi have agreed that industrial and agricultural production are expected to achieve and surpass the yearly plan. Discussing the implementation of socioeconomic tasks in the first six months of 1994, they said that external economic activities are attracting many foreign investors with large projects, national defense and security are insured, and progress has been made in diplomatic relations and other fields.

Many deputies maintained that the party lines and government policies have helped develop agricultural production, the winter- spring crop this year has yielded a good harvest, and farmers' lives are improving. They held that in face of the challenges of the market economy, industrial and handicraft production still maintains its importance.

Deputies from Ho Chi Minh City stressed the development of the power industry. They said the inauguration of the last generator unit of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant in northern Vietnam, the Ba Ria gas turbine power plant in southern Vietnam, and the completion of the 500-KV north-south transmission line will help boost the Vietnamese economy and people's lives.

Some others laid stress on the deployment of the program on equitization of state enterprises. The National Assembly deputies also held that results obtained in national defense and security also contribute to national socioeconomic development. They acknowledged the progress made in education, personnel training, and cultural and information activities.

However, they also outlined the difficulties in highland education. The deputies said the fight against public property waste, corruption, and smuggling was a very important but difficult and complicated task. They demanded that tougher measures should be taken to cope with these social evils.

Power Line Hailed

BK1306152694 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Report by station correspondent Truong Cong Hoa on the 13 June proceedings of the current Ninth National Assembly's fifth session in Hanoi—portion recorded]

[Summary] "Dear friends: The Ninth National Assembly's fifth session entered its 16th work day today with a plenary meeting under the direction of National Assembly Vice Chairman Nguyen Ha Phan."

In the morning session, Minister of Energy Thai Phung Ne reported on the construction of the North-South 500-kilovolt power line, stressing the construction process and its significant role.

Following the energy minister's report, National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh delivered a speech and highly appraised the completion of the power line, a major project of our nation. He said:

[Begin Nong Duc Manh recording] "Today, we are very pleased to hear Energy Minister Thai Phung Ne's report on the construction and completion of the North-South 500-kilovolt power line, a major and significant project of our nation. We welcome the government's close guidance and the uniform and urgent construction work carried out by various sectors, echelons, and localities. We highly commend the spirit of diligence, intelligence, creativity, and boldness shown by all cadres, workers, and the people to overcome numerous difficulties and acute ordeals during the building process. They have, indeed, contributed great efforts and energy to and made sacrifices for the completion of this important project. We would like also to thank our friends from around the world for their assistance to this project.

"Through the construction of this power line, we have not only built a competent contingent of scientific-technological cadres for the Vietnam electric sector, but we have also asserted new progress and our maturity in this field. This proves that we are able to build and manage major and modern projects. Also, through this project we have drawn valuable lessons in mobilizing workers, integrating the combined strengths of our nation, and attracting international cooperation in the new situation for the renovation undertaking.

"The North-South power line is the backbone grid of our national electric network. It is one of the most significant infrastructure projects built with an aim to attain national industrialization and modernization. Henceforth, our history records another route linking the North with the South, that is the 500-kilovolt power line. This is another manifestation of our unity and the unification of our fatherland.

"The successful construction of the project is very significant, yet effective and safe operation of the power line is much more important. I hope that the electric sector, while bringing its achievements into full play, will closely coordinate with various echelons, sectors, and localities to strictly protect this power line. All responsible agencies must strive to effectively use this project while ensuring its optimal safety.

"On this occasion, through the Minister of Energy, we would like to extend our kind regard and best wishes to cadres and workers of the electric sector and those who participated in the construction of this project. We wish all of you a good health and ever greater achievements so as to positively contribute, together with people throughout the country, to attaining the objectives of making our people prosperous, our nation powerful, and our society just and civilized." [End recording]

Dear friends, also at this morning session, National Assembly deputies debated the implementation of the socio-economic development program during the first half of this year. All deputies expressed their unanimous views of the government's report appraising the situation in four major domains namely the economy, society, international cooperation, and state management.

Regarding our legal system, many deputies held that we still are in need of more laws. They noted, however, that although many laws were promulgated, their enforcement was not effective because of the lack of proper guiding documents.

City Provides Services to Refugee Returnees

BK1306064394 Hanoi VNA in English 0610 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 13—With international financial assistance the port city of Haiphong has so far implemented more than 100 projects in different programmes to held returnees from refugee camps abroad reintegrate in the community.

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees (HCR), the European Community Integration Programme, (ECIP), the Japan International Volunteer Centre (JIVC), the Nordic Assistance to Repatriated Vietnamese (NARV) the British Embassy, World Vision and other organizations provided 113 micro-projects worth USD [U.S. dollars] 4.58 million to help 1,171 families repair their houses, open job training courses, create jobs and build public works.

Haiphong has received 19,682 returnees. Under these reintegration programmes, 4,000 out of 7,000 people in the working age have been given jobs. Twenty-five job training centres in the city have trained 7,860 returnees.

—The medical service of Ben Tre Province in the south has spent USD 63,000 provided by ECIP to carry out 5 healthcare projects in service of returnees and the community.

These projects included the building of the medical stations of Binh Thang and Loc Thuan villages, Binh Dai District, the upgrading of the water supply system of the Binh Dai Hospital refresher courses for 50 heads of medical stations, provision of 2,000 mosquito nets impregnated with permthrin to people in malaria stricken areas and set up medicinal funds for 10 villages.

Ministry Gives War Death Toll Statistics

BK1306114094 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Jun 94

[Text] The Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare held a news conference on 10 June on issues related to war victims in Vietnam. According to incomplete statistics, almost three million people were killed in the war including one million soldiers from throughout the country and more than four million people were wounded. The war also left 170,000 aged homeless persons who now depend on the assistance of their countrymen and social welfare centers. More than two million people were affected by toxic chemicals and about 500,000 children were deformed.

Implementing and developing the nation's humanitarian tradition, our party, state, and people have applied various forms of assistance to help these war victims. However, this is a wide-scale and very difficult, complicated task that cannot be resolved by the Labor, War Invalids and Social Welfare Ministry alone. It needs the special attention and assistance from the entire society, genial persons, and humanitarian and charitable organizations at home and abroad.

Assistance programs for these war victims should include measures to restore and promote their physical fitness; help relieve their difficulties in the daily life; and create conditions for them to participate in various social activities, especially in productive labor. This will enable them to live peacefully with other people in society.

Minister Lifts Restriction on Electricity

BK1306110294 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Jun 94

[Text] After the official operation of the North-South 500-kilovolt power line, the Minister of Energy has decided to lift the restriction on the use of electricity by households and production units in Southern Vietnam.

In the North, the restriction on electricity consumption has been lifted since the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant began operating.

In the past, due to a shortage of electricity, households and production establishments were supplied with limited electrical power. Those who used electricity beyond the fixed limit had to pay a higher fee or a progressive rate for the extra units used. From now on, the restriction on the use of electricity and the progressive fee system are totally rescinded throughout the country.

The energy sector will strive to meet all the electricity demands of production and business establishments and other consumers.

Funds Allocated To Combat Narcotics

BK1306064894 Hanoi VNA in English 0625 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 13—The Vietnamese Government has allocated 46 billion VND [Vietnamese dong] for this year's effort in drug control and the prevention of drug abuse. The allocation is also to cover expenditures for the drafting of an anti-drug law.

Last year, with a budget of 26 billion VND, the government brought into operation 95 projects which ranged from sendentarisation [as received] and resettlement for nomadic hill tribes to the replacement of opium poppy with food and other crops. Much was spent on mass education on the danger of drug and the treatment and vocational training for addicts.

Last year, the law enforcement force cracked down on 904 cases of drug trafficking and eliminated hundreds of drug dens.

Australia

Foreign Minister on North Korean Issue

Urges UN To Leave Way Open

LD1206181094 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 1700 GMT 12 Jun 94

[Text] Australia's Foreign Minister, Gareth Evans, has urged the UN Security Council to leave the way open for North Korea to change its mind over international inspections of its nuclear facilities. While reaffirming Australia's willingness to abide by any decision the Security Council might take on sanctions, Senator Evans said in Manila that the situation would have to be handled delicately. Trevor Watson reports:

[Begin recording] [Watson] Senator Evans said he would deplore any decision that drove the North Koreans beyond the point of no return in their dealings with the International Atomic Energy Agency or the world community. Nobody, he says, knows if sanctions will do that or encourage the North to be more open in the future.

[Evans] Will it serve the purpose for keeping them committed in the future and to ensure that we at least know there won't be diversion of nuclear material in the future, or will it be the trigger which in fact pushes them over the brink to walk away from the Nonproliferation Treaty altogether? [end recording]

Urges Careful Decision

BK1306054094 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 13 Jun 94

[Text] The Australian foreign minister, Senator Gareth Evans, has urged the United Nations Security Council to be careful about any decision directed at North Korea. Speaking in Manila, Senator Evans said the situation needs to be handled delicately. Trevor Watson reports.

[Begin Watson recording] Senator Evans said he would deplore any decision that drives the North Koreans beyond the point of no return in their dealings with the International Atomic Energy Agency or the world community. Nobody, he said, knows if sanctions will do that or encourage the North to be more open in the future.

[Evans] Will it serve the purpose of keeping them committed in the future to ensure that we at least know there won't be diversion of nuclear material in the future, or we would be the trigger which in fact pushes them over the brink to walk away from the non- proliferation treaty all together. [end recording]

New Data Show Growth in Trade With Asia

BK2705093894 Hong Kong AFP in English 0800 GMT 27 May 94

[Text] Sydney, May 27 (AFP)—Australian trade with Asia continued its rapid growth of previous years in 1993 as exports to the region surged nine percent to 40 billion dollars (29 billion US), according to official data released Friday.

A six-monthly trade analysis by the Department of Foreign Affairs also showed a 17.5 percent rise in exports of elaborately transformed manufactures (ETMs) to the world, dominated by a 30 percent increase to Asia.

Japan remained Australia's largest export market, accounting for almost a quarter of total merchandise exports worth 15.6 billion dollars.

At the same time, Australia imported 11.8 billion dollars worth of goods from Japan, resulting in a trade surplus of 3.8 billion dollars.

Australia's total merchandise trade rose by 10 percent in current dollar terms to 125 billion dollars, with eight percent export growth and a 12 percent increase in imports, the report said.

Coal remained the biggest commodity export, representing 12.3 percent of Australia's total merchandise exports.

"While merchandise trade recorded another surplus—454 million in 1993—the relative strength of imports has reduced it substantially from the high of four billion dollars in 1991 and the 1992 level of nearly three billion dollars," the report said.

It attributed the fall in the surplus to a decline in the terms of trade, associated with continued weakness in world commodity prices, increased demand for imports flowing from the relatively strong@rate of domestic recovery and subdued economic activity in a number of key export markets.

Exports to the United States dropped in 1993 by about one percent, while US imports grew by seven percent, increasing the trade surplus in favour of the United States to 8.1 billion dollars.

During the same period exports to European Union countries also fell by three percent while imports from the EU grew by eight percent, the trade imbalance worsening for Australia to 6.4 billion dollars.

A statement released by Trade Minister Bob McMullan's office said the figures clearly indicated the government's closer integration with Asia was paying dividends in the form of increased export earnings.

Exports to the East Asia region, including Japan, Korea, China, Hong Kong and Taiwan, and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)—Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines and Thailand—increased by eight percent to 37 billion dollars.

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